THE NEWS-BULLETIN

Vol. 1, No. 20 — MOKENA, WILL COUNTY, ILL., FRIDAY, DEC. 26 1919. — $2.00 Per Year.

MOKENA WOMAN IS BIG VICTOR!

MRS. J. KOLBER WINS THE PRIZE OVERLAND FOUR

Mokena Rallies to Its Favorite Candidate on the Home Stretch and Beats all Surrounding Towns---Contest a Tremendous Success---Everyone Pleased and Satisfied.

Hurrah, the race is over.

The News-Bulletin's big automobile and prize contest is over, and the strain that everyone connected with the affair has been under is happily relieved. It was a strenuous time all around, and an anxious one to be sure, but now that the end is reached and the results announced, every one is pleased and satisfied.

Naturally the greatest struggle was for the splendid Overland 1920 Four touring car, valued at $960. The News-Bulletin offered the very best prizes obtainable. We were willing to pay liberally for good work, and we got it, for never before has there been such an all-round successful subscription campaign conducted in this section of Illinois as the one conducted by this newspaper.

The aggregate total vote reached an enormous figure, representing hundreds of new subscriptions secured by the various candidates during the past seven weeks. As a result of the campaign the News-Bulletin now covers Mokena, Tinley Park, Frankfort, Orland, Marley, New Lenox and surrounding territory for a radius of ten miles like a blanket—the kind of circulation that does the advertiser the most good.

To these new readers and to the old ones as well, whose interest and patronage made this contest the tremendous success it was, we are indeed grateful and indebted. On behalf of the candidates and the paper itself the public is entitled to the most emphatic thanks for the general good will shown during the entire campaign.

But as to the winners the figures above speak for themselves. To those whose energies has carried them through the campaign to success, the News-Bulletin extends heartiest congratulations. We are proud of the candidates who took part in this campaign, and we hope they, who by right of conquest, have just claimed their rewards, will, in turn, be proud of their achievements.

Of course it is inevitable in campaigns like this that all candidates cannot win the grand prize. Right or wrong, civilization seems to accept an applied natures' rule of "the survival of the fittest." To accomplish a given purpose a great amount of energy is necessary, and fortune seems to lavish her richest gifts upon those who are equipped with sufficient energy to carry out the mandates of ambition.

In conclusion we wish to say we have dealt with ladies and gentlemen. Our relations with them and the community in general have been very pleasant. They in turn have dealt with an organization which, to the best of its ability, made the campaign one long to be remembered for its fair dealing and wholesome character. It was a great race, and it leaves in bold relief the possibilities of that cardinal virture, ambition.

Under lock and key the ballot box remained in the vault of the Mokena State bank during the entire last week of the contest. At eight o'clock sharp—right on the dot—Saturday night the race closed; the judges took charge of the ballot box and in the counting room of the bank, in the presence of all the contestants and their friends the seal was broken and the count took place.

Awards were made by the judges, under the rules announced at the opening of the campaign, according to the statement above.

Mr. George J. Hacker, mayor of Mokena, presented the car to Mrs. Kolber, the winner in a few well-chosen words. All the other prizes were delivered then and there to the winners by Mr. J. H. Ryan, campaign manager for the firm of Liner & Doran, Houston, Tex., who conducted the affair for the News-Bulletin, and whom we can recommend to the newspaper fraternity throughout the country as the one and only contest concern which carries out its obligations to the letter and leaves with the newspaper the good will of the contestants, the subscribers and the community at large.

LETTERS FROM HIS RELATIVES

Tinley Park, Dec. 24.—George Schreiber received three very interesting letters Monday from relatives in Germany. The most interesting of all of these letters was from his nephew, who was in the German army. He writes that he saw active eservice in France, was in the big Somme offensive and escaped all injury. Later on he was sent to Macedonia and when the war ended he had to remain until late in the summer when the German soldiers went home. They did not ride in comfortable trains, but instead had to march the entire distance from Macedonia to Germany, which took seven weeks, and the worst of it was that the trip had to be made through a stony and barren country on an empty stomach most of the time. He writes that he thought often of the words of a poet who said that there were more stones than bread in Macedonia and he found it so.

When he began his homeward march he weighed 125 pounds, but upon his arrival in Germany he only weighed 90 pounds and his uniform hung on his body in rags. All the soldiers were ragged, foot-sore and hungry and many sick. As a result of the privations he was sick with malaria fever. Upon his arrival home he was glad, however, to find his wife and children still living. He writes that the big fight on the Somme was not warfare but butchery.

Prices in Germany are very high now, about the same as in this country. Hard times are being experienced now on account of the change of government which is disliked by most of the people who declare that the rulers of Germany today are not God-fearing and are not conscientious.

When Mr. Schreiber's nephew arrived home the revolution in Germany was at its height.

MANY HONOR GEORGE BOLDT

Hundreds of people attended the funeral of George Boldt held Friday afternoon from the late home with services concluding at the Zion Lutheran church, Rev. A. Buddenhagen officiating. Floral offerings were beautiful and many. The coffin was banked and covered with floral tributes. The various firms with whom Mr. Boldt dealt sent their representatives to attend the funeral. The International Harvester company and other concerns sent their representatives. The Tinley Park volunteer fire department, of which Mr. Boldt was a member, attended in a body, as also did the village council of which he was a member. The pallbearers were all members of the fire department. These members also had charge of the floral pieces.

No disposition has been as yet made of the business of Mr. Boldt and no announcement has been made by the family as to what will be done.

TINLEY PARK BOY HONORED.

Rudolph Stoeckman of Tinley Park, who has been taking music lessons at the American Conservatory of Music in Kimball hall, Chicago, has been selected as one of thirteen artists to become members of the Three Arts club, a select organization of sculptors, artists and musicians. He expects to graduate either in March or June, 1920. All those who enter this club must pass a rigid examination. Mr. Stoeckman is playing a pipe organ in one of the leading theaters in Chicago now. He has been playing pipe organs in various theaters for some time. He was organist of the local Zion Lutheran church at one time. He also served in the army.

MOKENA WOMEN ORGANIZE CLUB

Mokena women have formed a new organization by way of a local Home Improvement club. This new organization was brought into existence last Thursday at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. K. M. Knox. In spite of the inclement weather there was a good attendance. A very interesting program was rendered. Mrs. Paul Lisher, wife of the Will county farm advisor, gave an instructive address on "Calories and a Well-Balanced Meal," explaining how the housewife should prepare food so as to have it contain the proper amount of fats and protein to make up a well-balanced meal. She explained that the farmer has adopted a system of balancing the rations for his stock, but the human family has not given a thought to balancing its meals properly so as to get the best results from the food. Mrs. Lisher further gave a detailed account of the work done by the Home Improvement clubs throughout the country.

The following officers were chosen for the Mokena organization:

President—Mrs. M. S. Brinckerhoff.

Secretary—Mrs. E. P. Krapp.

Treasurer—Mrs. W. J. Kennitz.

Mrs. Sadie Moriarty and Mrs. Albert Braun were appointed on the program committee and they will represent the newly organized Mokena Home Improvement club at the next tri-annual meeting of the County Home Improvement clubs to be held in Joliet January 15.

The Mokena club will meet once a month. The next session will be at he home of Mrs. Julius Hirsch the last Thursday in January. The meetings throughout the year will be made interesting as well as instructive and all the women of Mokena and vicinity are extended an invitation to join the new organization.

HONORS GO TO MOKENA CHICKS

Mokena had the honor of carrying off the highest prizes at the Will County Poultry and Pet Stock association exhibit held at Joliet the past week. Mrs. K. M. Knox, proprietor of the Breezy Hill Poultry farm of Mokena, had a select exhibit of poultry at this show and carried off the following high honors:

First prize on cock, first prize on cockerel, first and third prizes on pullets, second prize on old hen and third prize on old hen. Mrs. Knox also had the best pen in the Mediterranean class and had the champion pen of the show.

Mrs. Knox received two loving cups in addition to other prizes on her prize wards.

Mrs. Knox has one of the finest poultry farms in Will county and has some very choice stock. She has carried off honors in previous exhibits at the Will county poultry exhibits, the exhibit for this year being the best she has ever shown.

Winners in the Great Automobile Contest

MRS. J. KOLBER
Mokena
First Prize.

R. M. COOPER
Orland
Second Prize.

A. BRUGGEMANN
Frankfort
Third Prize.

MARGARET HOPKINS
Tinley Park
Fourth Prize.

Samuel Tinley is Dead; Will be Buried Here.

Tinley Park, Dec. 24.-- Samuel Tinley, aged 82 years, died Sunday, at his home in Beaver Crossing, Neb. Mr. Tinley was widely known in railroad circles, He was connected with the Rock Island railroad for many years. He is survived by his widow, and one brother, Charles, of Chicago, also a veteran Rock Island employe. Burial will be in Tinley Park, date of funeral not having been announced at time the News-Bulletin went to press.

Victim of Chicago Heights Shooting Affray.

Harry Embling, 24 years old, son of Fred Embling, New Lenox, is in St. James hospital, Chicago Heights, with a bullet in his left lung, according to an account in the Joliet Herald. Physicians say he will recover. A. J. Psass, 30 years old, and Harold L. Pugh, 29 years old, both of New Lenox, are being held by Chicago Heights police in connection with the shooting. Embling refuses to talk, and the detained New Lenox young men say they are innocent. No motive can be found for the shooting.

Tinley Park Has Prize Baby

Willis Hollstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hollstein of Tinley Park won the first prize at the Baby Show held in connection with the recent Farmers Institute

Strayed on farm a two year old bay colt. Owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Kopper Bros., Mokena.

WILL FRED WIN?

This question is being asked about Fred Goebel, who is in the big insurance writing contest conducted by the International Lutheran Life Insurance company of Moline. He has had a good amount of business in for 13 weeks straight and the past week he was the high man. The contest closes this week. The winner will receive a $50 cash prize.

TURNS DOWN VAUDEVILLE OFFERS.

George Stoeckman, who has been taking a course in dramatic art in Chicago the past year and a half, has had several very flattering offers to go on the stage, but he has turned them down. He appeared eight times during the past year in Chicago theaters.

DIRECT SLEIGHING PARTY.

Misses Eleanor Funk and Gertrude Reiber directed a sleighing party to Oak Forest Friday night. A jolly good time was enjoyed.

Mokena, Ill., Dec. 29, 1919.

We, the undersigned, acting in the capacity of judges in the Mokena News-Bulletin automobile and prize subscription contest, just closed, after canvassing the findings in the sealed ballot box, and adding the same to the last published vote and the reserved vote, do hereby declare the following contestants to be the winners:

MRS. J. KOLBER, Mokena.....4,764,060
Winner Grand Capital Prize—New 1920 Model Overland Four Touring Car—Worth $900.00.

R. M. COOPER, ORLAND.....2,743,740
Winner Second Grand Prize—Vacation Trip to Colorado.

ALVIN BRUGGEMANN, Frankfort.....2,679,010
Third Prize—Brooks Automatic Phonograph.

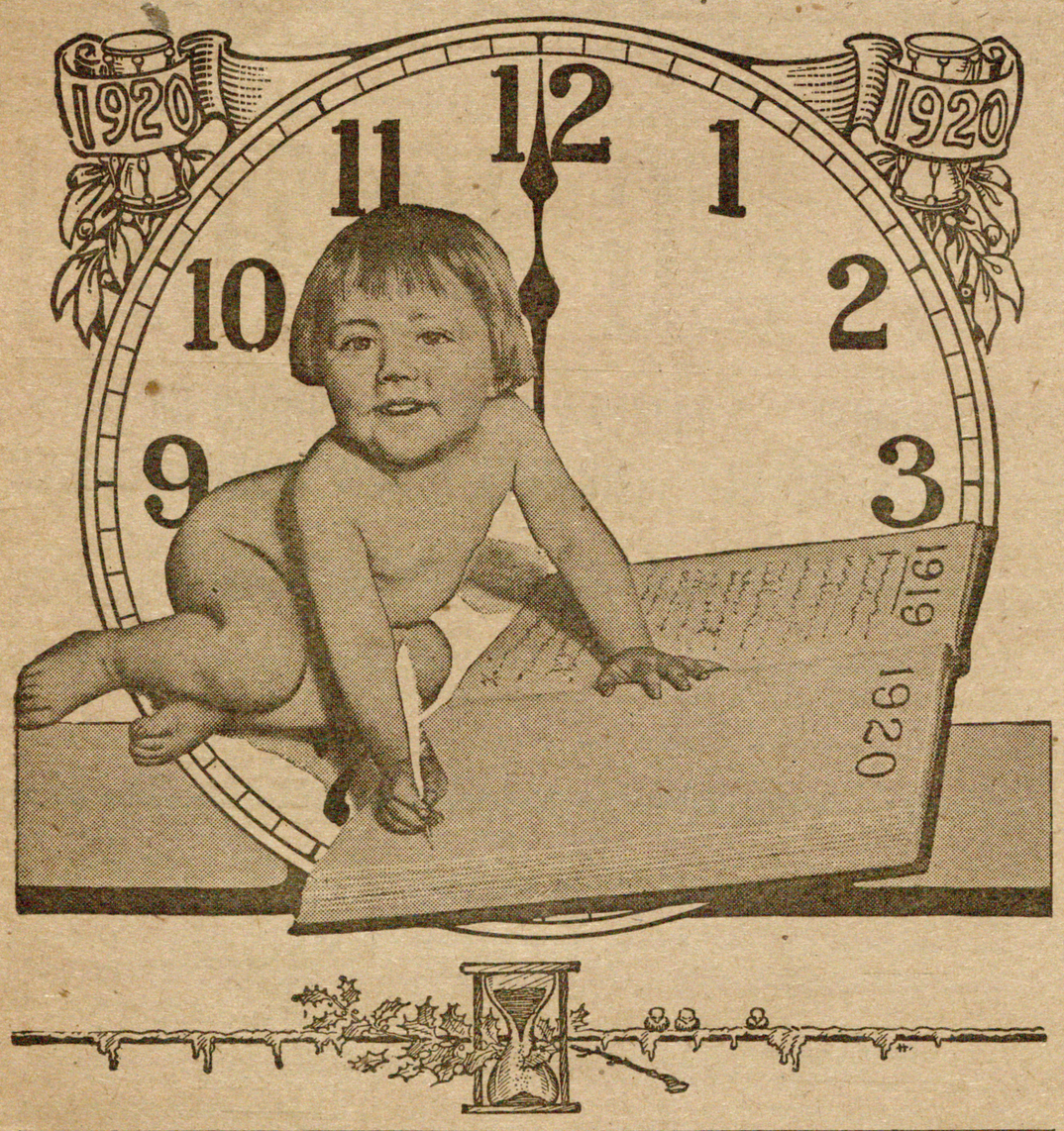
MISS MARGARET HOPKINS, Tinley Park.....1,242,950
Fourth Prize—$50.00 in Gold Coin.

AUGUST BRAUN, Mokena.....451,000
Fifth Prize—$25.00 in Gold Coin.

(Signed) GEORGE J. KACKER, Mokena; W. H. BECHSTEIN, Mokena; HERBERT MORIARTY, Mokena; A. J. HEUSNER, Frankfort.

The price of the Mokena News-Bulletin goes to Two Dollars a year, starting with this week's issue. We hope to haye no further advance in price for some time to come, if ever, but if material and labor keeps "A-diggin' us in the ribs" much longer or harder, we cannot tell where we will land on the subscription price.

What Will He Write?



In turning over a new leaf, be sure to lay a 1,000-pound weight on it, so it won't fly back.

YEARS MERELY LIFE'S CHAPTERS

Offer Opportunity for Each of Us to Write Therein a Record Better Than the Preceding.

THE coming year lies spread like the white plain that sweeps from the roadside to the distant forest where the gray squirrels are making tracks in the light snow. On this white sheet a little record may be written; not a full life story, but merely a brief chapter or two, like the chapters of squirrel life that may be read by one who today ventures into the white forest.

It is a great mystery that lies ahead, treasure house of endless possibilities. The span of a man's life is short; shorter in absolute measurement than the span of a year. For each year, when October fades into November, has wrought completeness. No human life can bring completeness. It cannot bring completeness of knowledge or completeness of happiness or completeness of good works. The best man can do, in his poor, limited way, is to glean as much wisdom and win as much happiness and do as much good as the number of his days permits. When the human October fades it may thus be rich and peaceful and without the scars of stormy days or the blight of wasted days and without undue regret that what should have been seen and known and done has not been seen and known and done.

A YEAR'S completeness is but a twelvemonth. Our human incompleteness covers many twelvemonths. How fortunate that each dawning year means a new opportunity to live and learn. Again and again we may take up the thread and advance toward the goal of apprehension. We may study God's works and year by year come nearer to an appreciation of them. We can never fully appreciate them, for our minds are finite, and they are infinite. But each succeeding year is a new opportunity. It offers the perfection of completeness, and by even a partial comprehension of its fullness we may move toward fulfillment of the measure of our lives.

"I am not afraid," said Thoreau, "that I shall exaggerate the value and significance of life, but that I shall not be up to the occasion which it is. I shall be sorry to remember that I was there, but noticed nothing remarkable—not so much as a prince in disguise; lived in the golden age a hired man; visited Olympus even, and fell asleep after dinner, and did not hear the conversation of the gods."

ONE who loves only artificiality, who does not note the excellence of the world he has been set to rule, proves himself unworthy of his heritage, and is punished by bitter unrest. His life lacks the boon of contentment which includes all boons. There are, or course, the few whose mental scope is too narrow for self-measurement. They do not even know that they are discontented and may enjoy life as the ox enjoys life. They are fortunate. The unfortunate man is the one who has, even dimly, an understanding that the world is good and beautiful and that he is failing to reap the richness that is rightly his.

The coming year is indeed a great mystery, full of possibilities. Whoever has not watched and studied the passing years may begin today; it is never too late. Whoever has long watched and loved the years will know that to his knowledge, however ripe, much will be added. He will advance a step nearer to the goal of contentment, and in so advancing will increase his human usefulness, his helpfulness.

HOW many of us are waiting for the opportunities of the coming year! With how many of us is it the unuttered hope that tomorrow, next week, next month, the next year may be as today in its privileges and opportunities, only far more abundant.

We are told that the first day of the New Year is an appropriate time to form good resolutions. But the New Year is tomorrow, and there is a better time for such a task, and that time is today. For "now is the accepted time."—*Bishop H. C. Potter.*

THE year dawns on an earth red with blood, an earth torn with strife. It will be for most of the people of the earth a year of sorrow and of sacrifice. But for all this it will not be a bad year. Not half of civilized mankind but all mankind that has not forgotten the meaning of civilization has been unselfishly, heroically engaged in the needful work of ridding the world of a noxious parasitic growth, the poisonous fungus of militarism. For those who gave themselves to this essential work it will be a good year. For all who are suffering that the years to come may be happier and healthier the year will be a good year.

February will bring its crystal brightness. April will spread her feast of flowers. June will display her green perfection of beauty. August will offer the ripening grains; October the laden orchards. The year will take no heed of the crime that has been done by man or of the vengeance that marched inexorably.

POETS died in the trenches of Gallipoli and France, watching God's sunrise or the wispy clouds in the blue. British gentlemen caked with the mud of Flanders wrote detailed reports of their observations of migratory birds and of the effect of drumfire on bird life. French students and scholars, bearded and dirty, made careful notes of the flora of the Meuse and the Somme.

These men visited Olympus and did not fall asleep while the gods conversed. Neither did they permit the roar of man's fury to drown out the divine voices.

So it must be a good year that is ahead. There can be no bad years. The years are measured by God and not by the evil that men do.

Joy That All Can Have.

The joy of living is best found in the real success of life. Take away success and there's no joy in life to one alive to opportunities and responsibilities. No live man is satisfied with mere existence, for he wants to contribute something to the world's progress, the world's good. And it is in such contribution that real joy is found, the satisfaction that comes from full realization that one has done what he could in the year given him. So this is the joy this journal wishes every reader may have the coming year; and will have if they fully appreciate that the new year is theirs, to make it truly a happy new year.

Day Means Much to All.

New Years suggest intimate personal views of self. The annual crop of good resolutions shows how near most people are to becoming radically better. The day also bring a sense of the inexhaustible resources of life. It is the door into a wonderful future, new inventions, new discoveries, new achievements, of social justice and privilege and joy for the masses of men.

Little old last year's resolution is as good as any, and probably will wear fully as long as a new one.

The new resolution will be simply the same old resolve broken with such frequency.

If you leave it to the schoolboy New Year's day is what comes before he has to go back to school.

Tommy Trot's New Year's Resolution

by Barbara Kerr

"TOMMY-TROT," christened Thomas Trotwood Birney, sprawled on the table at his father's elbow. He was engaged in printing something which he carried about with him. "It's an awful hard job, ain't it, daddy? But I guess gentlemans has to do it anyway, don't we?"

"What's that, Sir Thomas?" asked his father, glancing up from his book.

"Why, the New Year res-o-lution thing," answered Tommy as he laboriously put on some finishing touches.

"Pretty big word, that. What about it?"

"Yep, but then I don't say it much. It's sort of like a bet. You bet you do or you bet you don't. An' I'm going to bet I do." And Tommy closed his book on a little fat finger and climbed on his father's knee.

"And what is it you're betting you'll do, Busterkins?" smiled his father, rumpling up the boy's brown curls. The child was unusually serious; he looked intently at his father. "I'm going to see about getting a lady for our home, daddy. I'm so tired being wivout one. I—I want a muvver, daddy—a muvver is so handy." And try as he might to make his declaration very matter of fact, Tommy-Trot's chin quivered and he hid his face on his father's shoulder.

Mr. Birney laid aside his pipe and for a full long minute said nothing. "So that's your New Year's resolution,

Engaged in Printing Something.

is it, old man, to get us a lady for our home?" He somehow could not say the word mother lightly, though it had been five long years since Tommy's mother died. "It would be nice. Have you found any one, spoken to any one yet?"

"I'd like to have the lady wiv the shiny eyes that takes me to school mornings," admitted Tommy. "I asked her once was she a muvver, and she said no, just only a little boy's aunt. I spect she's so busy being a aunt that she wouldn't have any time to be a muvver," and the child sighed dejectedly. "I wisht you'd ask her daddy. Won't you?"

"Why, I don't know Miss Woodburn, old man." The father smiled a little ruefully as he remembered that he had thought to strike up an acquaintance through the child, but Miss Woodburn had coldly repulsed him, though she had long been a fast friend of Tommy's, stopping for him to slip his hand into hers as she hurried to her schoolroom, which was in the same building as the kindergarten. "I think we have pretty good times together, after all. Shall daddy be the bear tonight?"

"I'm most afraid I'm sick, daddy," murmured the boy; "I spect I'd better go to bed."

Mr. Birney gathered Tommy-Trot up solicitously and prepared him for bed. "I wisht your lap fitted me better, daddy. I'm going to get the New Year lady's lap to fit like Benny Jones' muvver's does," complained the child, drowsily.

The next morning Miss Grace Woodburn slackened her pace, expecting Tommy to come running as usual, then she retraced her steps, walking slowly past the house. The door swung open and Mr. Birney, coatless, an apron tied about his neck, frantically explained that Tommy-Trot was very sick with the croup, that the doctor was trying to get a nurse, but he feared the child would die before they could get help, as the woman who kept their cottage was away.

Fortunately Miss Woodburn had taken a first-aid course; also, in her strenuous business of being an aunt, she had helped to take little Nephew Peter through a very severe attack of croup. She knew that every minute was precious. She began drawing off her gloves and unfastening her wraps as she hastened after Mr. Birney. She telephoned her assistant to take her place till further orders, then reached out her hand for the apron. Lovingly she bent over Tommy-Trot, who held out his hand to her; deftly she smoothed his pillow, asking quick questions as to doctor's orders and showing the bewildered father how to follow them, all the time talking in soothing, comforting little sentences to the child. "We're good pals, aren't we, Tommy? And we're going to have some awfully good times together, aren't we? And will you make a bargain with me? When my little Peterkins was sick he did just what I wanted him to do. Will you do that, darling? If you will you may call me Aunt Grace, just as he does. Will you, dearest?"

"Ravver call you muvver," whispered the child hoarsely.

The color flooded Miss Woodburn's face, but with a little life hanging in the balance there was no time to hesitate. "All right, little man, it's a bargain and you'll take the bad medicine just as if it were good."

"Ravver Call You Muvver."

Patiently she worked, sending the grateful father flying on errands, or telephoning the doctor to ask for fuller directions. No man has any conception of a woman's resourcefulness till he sees her trying to save the life of some one dangerously ill. Mr. Thomas Birney watched, fascinated, the movements of this highly competent young woman who seemed never to give him a thought except to order him about. Noon came—the afternoon was almost spent before the child was sleeping calmly in her arms, the crisis passed.

"We've won!" she announced to the father, "and if you will get me a glass of hot milk I will be very grateful."

"I'm ashamed not to have thought of that myself," he told her remorsefully as he hurried to obey. When he returned she tried to dispatch him to get himself something to eat.

"I'd rather not," he assured her; "I do not think I could eat. I only want to make you understand how much I appreciate what you have done for me and Tommy-Trot. We'll be your devoted slaves from now on and Tommy's father will run him a close race, Miss Woodburn."

"It was mighty fortunate that I remembered that I had promised to stop for him," she said quietly. "But I think now that you had better get your dinner at once and then I will run home for mine when you return." Her tone brooked no argument, although Mr. Birney much preferred to look at the picture of her holding his sleeping child than to eat.

Shortly after Miss Woodburn had her dinner Mr. Birney, in distress, telephoned that Tommy had awakened and was crying hysterically for her. Would she come and stay a little while and get him to take one more dose of medicine? Hastily putting on her wraps, Miss Woodburn started for the Birneys', taking with her an old nurse who she knew would stay with Tommy for the night.

"You pwomised me!" he wailed. "You shan't go back to Peter; I'll fwash him!"

Abashed, but smiling, Miss Woodburn soothed the child, who clung to her till she assured him over and over again that she would return in the morning, and Mrs. Brown would stay till she came back. When Tommy-Trot was finally quieted for the night, Mr. Birney insisted on taking Miss Woodburn home, and it seems that most of the time was spent in telling her about his family and his prospects, as though he felt it necessary that she should be thoroughly acquainted with his biography. Next day he made the acquaintance of her father and repeated the story and much more about himself and Tommy-Trot. And as Tommy soon learned the way to the Woodburns' also the neighbors are wondering whose courtship is the most ardent, Mr. Birney's or Tommy-Trot's. But certain it is that Miss Grace Woodburn is to be the New Year lady in the Birney home.

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Hail and Farewell

FAREWELL TO THE OLD

Old Year, thy life is well-nigh spent,
  Thy feet are tottering and slow,
Thy hoary head with age is bent,
  The time is here for thee to go;
Already in the frozen snow
  A lonely grave is made for thee;
The winds are chanting dirges low,
  Upon the land and on the sea.

Old Year, thou wert a friend to some—
  To some thou wert of worth untold,
Thy days were blessings, every one,
  More precious far than shining gold;
But unto others, thou a foe
  Did prove thyself—an enemy,
Relentless as the chains of woe—
  As ruthless as the maddened sea.

Some will rejoice to know thee dead,
  Others will mourn thee as a friend;
Some will look back on thee with dread,
  Others their praises to thee lend:
I neither offer praise nor blame,
  Old Year, for what you brought to me,
For unto me both joy and pain
  Your active hands gave lavishly.

Thy solemn death-hour draws a-nigh—
  And hark! I hear thy funeral knell
Slow pealing through the darkened sky—
  Farewell, Old Year—farewell, farewell!

HAIL TO THE NEW

Hail! hail! to thee, O virgin year!
  Not yet a day's length on thy throne,—
Thou with the merry eyes and clear
  And joyous voice of dulcet tone:
Hail! hail! to thee, thou strong of limb;
  Our praise is thine, O youthful king,
For thou art pure of woe and sin,
  Thy young hands yet but blessings bring.

The monarch who is laid away
  Within the catacomb of years
Was harsh and ruthless in his day—
  Seemed less to love our joys than tears;
We look for blessings manifold,
  New Year, from thy pure sinless hand,
We trust thy heart will ne'er grow cold
  Toward us—and our Native Land.

Bring healing to the hearts now sore
  From wounds the cruel Old Year made;
The veil of peacefulness draw o'er
  The woes at each heart-threshold laid:
We cannot love a tyrant king!
  Our hearts refuse to loyal be
To one who takes delight to fling
  Upon our hearts keen misery!

Be kind to us—that we may say,
  When comes the time for thee to go;
"O darling year, we grieve to-day,
  Because we all have loved thee so!"

—Good Housekeeping.

Chronology of the Year 1919

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

WAR AND PEACE

Jan. 2—President Wilson arrived in Italy.
British landed troops in Riga, Libau and Windau to combat the bolsheviki.
Jan. 3—President Wilson received in Rome.
Hoover made head of international relief organization.
Poles in full possession of Posen.
Jan. 4—New Serbian-Croatian-Slovene government formed at Belgrade.
Bolsheviki captured Riga.
Jan. 6—Civil war between government forces and the Spartacans broke out in Berlin; the latter captured the Spandau arsenal.
Jan. 7—President Wilson returned to Paris.
Berlin rioters forced Gen. Harries to haul down the American flag.
Ebert faction on top in Berlin after severe street fighting.
Jan. 9—Independent socialists set up new government in Berlin.
Jan. 10—Republic proclaimed in Luxemburg, but suppressed at once by the French.
Jan. 11—Socialist republic proclaimed in Bremen.
Count Karolyi made president of Hungarian republic.
Jan. 12—Supreme council of peace congress held its first meeting in Paris.
Spartacans defeated in Berlin.
Spartacans gained control of Constance, Baden.
Jan. 13—Many Spartacans executed in Berlin.
Jan. 15—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg abdicated and was succeeded by her sister Charlotte.
Jan. 16—Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg killed in Berlin.
Jan. 17—Counter-revolution broke out in Petrograd and bolsheviki began retreat eastward from Esthonia.
Armistice granted Germany extended one month.
Jan. 18—Interallied peace congress formally opened.
Jan. 19—Bolshevists captured Kiev.
Polish coalition cabinet formed by Paderewski.
German elections resulted generally favorably to the majority socialists.
Jan. 20—White Russia proclaimed its union with the Russian soviet republic.
Jan. 22—Allied supreme council asked Russian factions to send representative to conference at the Princes' islands, Sea of Marmora.
Jan. 25—American troops forced to retreat from Shenkursk, northern Russia.
Peace conference adopted plan for League of Nations.
Czechs captured Oderburg from the Poles.
Jan. 26—President Wilson visited the Chateau Thierry and Reims regions.
Feb. 1—Plan of giving German colonies to allied countries as mandatories of League of Nations adopted by supreme council.
Feb. 4—Fighting between Czechs and Poles stopped by order of supreme council.
Americans defeated bolsheviki at Vistavka, northern Russia.
German government troops bombarded Bremen and ejected the Spartacans.
Feb. 6—German national assembly opened in Weimar.
Feb. 8—Russian anarchists evacuated Vilna.
Feb. 9—Polish constitutional assembly met in Warsaw.
Feb. 11—Friederich Ebert elected president of German republic and Philipp Scheidemann made premier.
Feb. 12—Republican revolt in Roumania; King Ferdinand slightly wounded.
Feb. 13—Draft of League of Nations plan completed and adopted by commission.
Gen. Denikine's anti-bolshevik army reached the Caspian after beating big soviet army and taking 31,000 prisoners.
Feb. 15—President Wilson sailed for home.
Feb. 16—Germans accepted new terms for renewal of armistice, under protest.
Feb. 19—Premier Clemenceau shot in shoulder by an anarchist.
Governments of Siberia, Archangel and Southern Russia formally rejected the proposal for conference at Princes' islands.
Feb. 21—Premier Kurt Eisner and several other members of the Bavarian government assassinated.
Feb. 24—President Wilson landed in Boston and spoke in behalf of League of Nations plan.
March 5—President Wilson sailed for Paris.
March 9—Many Spartacans summarily executed in Berlin after bloody battles.
March 13—President Wilson landed in France.
March 19—Ukrainians captured Lemberg from Poles.
March 22—Count Karolyi, head of provisional government of Hungary, resigned, and new government proclaimed solidarity and armed alliance with the Russian soviet government.
March 25—British Secretary of War Churchill announced Egypt was in a virtual state of insurrection.
March 31—General strikes and fatal riots in Berlin and other German cities.
April 1—Several hundreds killed in strike riots in Frankfort.
April 4—Soviet government established in Munich.
Antanas Smetonas elected president of Lithuanian republic.
April 7—Ukrainian soviet troops captured Odessa.
General strike in Magdeburg, followed by riots.
April 9—Government troops regained possession of Magdeburg and Essen.
April 10—Geneva, Switzerland, chosen as seat of League of Nations.
American engineers reached Murmansk.
April 15—Gen. Haller's Polish divisions left France for Poland.
April 16—Libau seized by German troops and Lettish provisional government overthrown.
April 17—First bolshevik army, on the Pripet, surrendered to Ukrainians.
April 18—Soldiers' council took control of Vienna.
April 19—Reds put to rout in Vienna.
April 20—Evacuation of Sebastopol by allies announced.
April 21—Victory loan campaign opened in U. S.
Ukrainians took Kiev from bolsheviki.
April 24—President Wilson declared Italy could not have Fiume, and the Italian delegates abandoned the peace conference.
Mexico declared it would not recognize the Monroe doctrine, and withdrew its minister to France.
April 28—League of Nations covenant unanimously adopted by peace conference.
April 29—German peace envoys reached Versailles.
April 30—Peace council decided dispute over Kiau-Chau in Japan's favor.
May 2—Most of Munich taken by government troops.
May 4—Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau invited Italy to return to peace conference, promising to give her Fiume after two years.
Surrender of Hungarian soviet government announced.
May 6—Complete peace treaty adopted by allied delegates.
Great Britain recognized independence of Finland.
Chinese cabinet instructed Chinese delegates not to sign peace treaty.
May 7—Peace treaty handed to German delegates.
U. S. recognized government of Finland.
May 14—Austrian peace delegates arrived at St. Germain.
May 15—Greek troops occupied Smyrna after fighting.
May 16—New anti-communist government of Hungary set up at Arnad.
May 18—British ships dereated bolshevik fleet in Gulf of Finland.
May 21—German delegates given extension of time to May 29 to reply to terms.
May 30—Germany's reply to peace terms submitted.
May 31—British warships defeated bolshevik fleet in the Baltic.
June 1—Rhine republic proclaimed in various cities, with Dr. Hans A. Dorten at its head.
June 2—Peace terms presented to Austria's delegates.
June 6—U. S. Senate adopted resolution asking hearing by peace congress for "free Ireland" representatives.
June 16—Allies' reply to German counter-proposals and final draft of treaty handed to Germans and seven days allowed them to sign.
June 18—President Wilson visited the ruins of Belgium.
Russian cruisers Oleg and Slava sunk by British warships.
June 19—Italian cabinet resigned, being refused a vote of confidence.
June 20—German government decided to sign peace treaty and the Scheidemann cabinet resigned.
June 21—Gustav Bauer formed new German cabinet.
Surrendered German warships at Scapa Flow nearly all sunk by their crews.
Francesco Nitti made premier of Italy.
June 22—German national assembly voted to sign treaty. Allies refused any further modification of terms.
June 23—German government officially agreed to sign the treaty.
June 25—Bloody rioting in Berlin and Hamburg.
June 26—Allies rejected appeal against dismemberment of Turkey.
June 28—Peace treaty with Germany signed at Versailles, only the Chinese delegates refusing to sign.
Warfare between Germans and Poles ceased.
June 29—President Wilson sailed from France.
July 8—President Wilson arrived at New York on George Washington.
July 9—German national assembly ratified peace treaty by vote of 208 to 115.
July 10—Official notification of ratification of peace treaty by German assembly given peace conference at Versailles.
July 11—Trade between United States and Germany ordered resumed by state department at Washington.
July 12—Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and Djemal Pasha, leaders of Turkish government during war, condemned to death by Turkish court martial.
July 14—Victory parade in Paris marked Bastille day.
July 19—Great victory parade in London.
July 20—Completed text of treaty with Austria handed to delegates from Vienna. "Terror troops" reported in control of Budapest. Bela Kun ousted.
July 21—British house of commons passed peace treaty and Anglo-French pact.
July 29—President Wilson sent Franco-American treaty to the senate.
July 31—Polish parliament ratified treaty with Germany.
Aug. 1—Socialists seized control in Hungary and Bela Kun and his communist government fled.
Aug. 4—Roumanian troops entered Budapest.
Aug. 6—Austrian delegates made counter peace proposals.
Socialist government of Hungary overthrown and Archduke Joseph put in power as governor, supported by entente.
Aug. 10—Six bolshevik battalions destroyed at battle on the Dvina.
Aug. 17—Four bolshevist vessels sunk by British fleet in Gulf of Finland.
Bolsheviki driven out of Odessa by Denikine.
Aug. 22—Archduke Joseph resigned as head of Hungarian government.
Aug. 25—Two U. S. regiments ordered from U. S. to Silesia.
Sept. 1—General Pershing sailed for home.
Martial law in Munich.
Sept. 2—Final peace terms handed to Austria.
Sept. 3—Supreme council ordered Roumanians to quit Hungary and restore loot.
Sept. 6—Austrian national assembly voted to sign peace treaty, under protest.
Supreme council awarded Spitzbergen to Norway.
Sept. 10—Dr. Karl Renner signed the peace treaty for Austria.
Peace treaty reported to U. S. senate with suggested amendments and reservations.
Sept. 12—Bolsheviki announced capture of Kolchak's southern army, 45,000 men.
D'Annunzio at head of Italian troops seized Fiume; other troops, ordered to disarm his men, mutinied.
Sept. 15—China decreed separate peace with Germany.
Sept. 19—Peace treaty handed to Bulgarian delegates.
Sept. 22—Italians ousted from Trau by American marines, who turned town over to Jugo-Slavs.
Sept. 27—Peace conference ordered ultimatum to Germany on evacuation of Lithuania by Von der Goltz' troops.
Oct. 1—Italians and Serbs fought in Spalato; 200 killed.
Russian northwestern army began offensive against bolsheviki.
Oct. 2—Fall amendments to peace treaty rejected by the senate.
French chamber of deputies ratified peace treaty and treaties with America and Great Britain.
Oct. 6—Bolsheviki evacuated Dvinsk after great defeat.
Peace treaties ratified by Italy by royal decree.
Oct. 8—Germans and Russians attacked Riga.
Oct. 10—King George signed British ratification of German treaty.
Oct. 11—Part of Riga taken by Russo-German force and Letts landed at Libau for counter-attack.
France ratified the German treaty.
Oct. 13—League of Nations officially brought into being.
Oct. 15—General Denikine announced capture of Orel and other victories over bolsheviki.
Oct. 16—Russian northwest army took Pskov and Tsarskoe Selo.
Oct. 17—Kronstadt taken by British fleet.
Oct. 23—Bolsheviki recaptured Tsarskoe Selo and Krasnoe Selo from White army.
Oct. 25—Reverses for Denikine and Kolchak reported.
Oct. 26—White army resumed advance on Petrograd.
Nov. 3—Bolsheviki recaptured Gatchina from Yudenitch.
Nov. 7—Lodge preamble to treaty ratification adopted by senate, 48 to 40.
Supreme council ordered Roumanian troops out of Hungary at once.
Nov. 13—Senate adopted reservation to Article X of league covenant.
Nov. 14—D'Annunzio seized Zara, Dalmatia.
Nov. 15—Ten drastic reservations to treaty adopted by senate.
General Yudenitch retreated to Esthonian border and resigned command of Russian Northwest army.
Bolshevists captured Omsk.
Nov. 19—Senate rejected ratification of treaty with and without reservations.
Nov. 21—Lettish troops captured Mitau from German-Russ army.
Nov. 27—Treaty of peace with Bulgaria signed.
Dec. 7—Russian bolsheviki offered terms of peace to Esthonia.
Dec. 8—Supreme council warned Germany that allies would denounce armistice if protocol were not signed.
Dec. 12—Bolsheviki captured Kharkov, Denikine's base in southern Russia.
Dec. 14—Agreement reached by England, France and Italy that Italy shall have Fiume; D'Annunzio to hand city over to regulars.
Dec. 17—Bolsheviki announced capture of Kieff and Kupiansk.
Dec. 18—German delegates declared Germany could not deliver the 400,000 tons of harbor and dock material demanded in reparation for sinking of interned warships at Scapa Flow.
Objections by D'Annunzio's troops blocked the turning over of Fiume to the Italian regulars.
David Lloyd George announced the allies would make peace with Turkey without waiting longer for America.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Michigan legislature ratified prohibition constitutional amendment.
Jan. 7—Legislatures of Ohio, Oklahoma and Colorado ratified the prohibition amendment.
Supreme court declared constitutional the act forbidding shipment of liquor into dry territory.
Jan. 8—Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, Socialists, convicted in Chicago of sedition and disloyalty.
Tennessee, Idaho and Maine legislatures ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 9—West Virginia ratified prohibition amendment.
Attorney General Gregory resigned, effective March 4.
Jan. 14—Prohibition amendment ratified by Illinois, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Kansas and North Carolina.
Jan. 15—Iowa, Utah, Colorado, Oregon and New Hampshire ratified dry amendment.
Jan. 16—Nebraska ratified prohibition amendment, making the three-fourths majority necessary, and Missouri and Wyoming followed.
Forty-six I. W. W.'s convicted of conspiracy in Sacramento, Cal.
Jan. 17—Wisconsin and Minnesota ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 21—Nevada ratified prohibition amendment.
Jan. 29—State department proclaimed ratification of prohibition amendment and set Jan. 16, 1920, as date when it is effective.
Feb. 10—Suffrage amendment beaten in senate by one vote.
Feb. 18—Berger, Kruse, Germer, Engdahl and Tucker, socialists, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for violating espionage act.
Feb. 25—New revenue law, signed by president, went into effect.
Feb. 27—H. C. Wallace, Tacoma, appointed ambassador to France.
A. Mitchell Palmer made attorney general.
March 1—Norman Hapgood made minister to Denmark.
March 3—Victory loan bill passed by senate.
March 4—Congress adjourned sine die.
April 7—Thomas Nelson Page, ambassador to Italy, resigned.
April 16—Hugh Gibson appointed first U. S. Minister to Poland.
April 29—Postmaster General Burleson directed return of cable companies to private ownership May 2.
April 30—Plot to kill many prominent Americans with mailed bombs uncovered.
May 1—May day riots in many cities.
May 7—President called extra session of congress for May 19.
May 19—Special session of congress opened; Gillett elected speaker.
Frederick Gillett elected speaker of next house.
May 20—President Wilson's cabled message read to congress.
May 21—House adopted woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.
May 27—Dr. Lynn Harold Hough elected president of Northwestern university.
June 2—Anarchist plot to destroy homes of law enforcement officials in eight eastern cities attempted. Two persons killed.
June 4—Senate adopted woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.
June 5—Postmaster General Burleson surrendered operation of telegraph and telephone systems to the companies.
June 10—Legislatures of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan ratified woman suffrage amendment.
July 1—Wartime emergency prohibition law went into effect.
July 11—Federal trade commission reported to President that packers planned complete control of all foodstuffs.
July 12—President Wilson vetoed agricultural bill because of its provision repealing daylight saving law.
July 13—President A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert of Nonpartisan league of North Dakota found guilty by jury at Jackson, Minn., of conspiracy to teach disloyalty.
July 21—Race riots in Washington, four persons killed.
July 27—Race riots in Chicago; two killed, many hurt.
July 28—Chicago race war spread; 36 in all were killed and hundreds hurt.
July 30—State troops in action to quell Chicago race riots.
July 31—Government relinquished control of the telegraph and telephone systems.
Aug. 1—Congress repealed daylight-saving law.
Aug. 6—President Wilson ordered civil and criminal proceedings against the "Big Five" packers.
Aug. 8—President Wilson addressed congress on high cost of living.
Aug. 14—Henry Ford won libel suit against Chicago Tribune, with nominal damages.
Aug. 15—President Wilson vetoed the daylight-saving repeal act.
Aug. 20—Daylight-saving repeal bill passed over president's veto.
A. Mitchell Palmer confirmed by senate as U. S. attorney general.
Sept. 2—Bill to make Pershing general for life passed by congress.
Sept. 3—President Wilson started on speaking tour of country.
Sept. 4—Pershing nominated general and confirmed by senate.
Sept. 5—Secretary of Commerce Redfield resigned, effective Oct. 31.
Prohibition enforcement bill passed by senate.
Sept. 6—Charles M. Galloway resigned as federal civil service commissioner, and attacked Postmaster General Burleson.
Sept. 7—Great fake stock swindle plot bared by arrests in Chicago.
Five hundred convicts at Pontiac, Ill., revolted and killed a guard.
Sept. 8—General Pershing landed at New York and was given great reception and commissioned general for life.
Sept. 9—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium landed at New York.
Sept. 12—Col. J. D. Bell, Brooklyn, elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.
Sept. 18—Thanks of congress given to General Pershing.
Sept. 26—President Wilson's trip ended by his illness.
Sept. 28—Great mob in Omaha lynched negro prisoner, fought police, set fire to courthouse and almost killed Mayor E. P. Smith.
Sept. 30—Brand Whitlock made ambassador to Belgium.
Oct. 1—Five white men and eleven negroes killed in race war at Elaine, Ark.
Oct. 2—King and queen of the Belgians landed in New York.
Oct. 20—International trade conference opened in Atlantic City.
Oct. 27—President Wilson vetoed prohibition enforcement bill and house repassed it.
Oct. 28—Senate passed prohibition enforcement bill over president's veto and it became law.
Farmer's national congress opened in Hagerstown, Md.
Oct. 31—Secretary of Commerce Redfield retired from the cabinet.
Nov. 4—Republicans won election in Massachusetts, New York and Kentucky and Democrats won in New Jersey, Maryland and Mississippi. Wets won in Ohio.
Nov. 7—Hundreds of Reds arrested by federal agents all over country.
Nov. 11—I. W. W. members fired into American legion parade at Centralia, Wash., killing four ex-soldiers; one of murderers lynched.
Prince of Wales arrived in Washington.
President Wilson left his bed for first time in six weeks.
Nov. 12—Franklin D'Oller elected national commander of American legion.
Nov. 15—Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass appointed U. S. senator from Virginia.
Nov. 18—House adjourned.
Nov. 19—Senate adjourned.
Nov. 29—U. S. Senator Newberry of Michigan and 134 others indicted for election frauds.
Dec. 1—Regular session of congress opened.
Dec. 2—President Wilson's message read to congress.
Congressman J. W. Alexander of Missouri made secretary of commerce.
Dec. 10—Republican national committee set the convention for June 8 in Chicago.
Dec. 11—Dr. H. A. Garfield resigned as fuel administrator.
Dec. 13—Senator Johnson, California, announced his candidacy for presidency.
Dec. 15—U. S. Supreme court upheld constitutionality of war-time prohibition act.
Dec. 16—Senator Harding, Ohio, announced his candidacy for Republican nomination for presidency.
Dec. 17—Big packers agree to discontinue all their side lines.
Dec. 19—Victor Berger, convicted Socialist, re-elected to congress from Fifth Wisconsin district.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 9—Great strike of marine workers of New York begun.
Bloody battles between strikers and troops in Buenos Aires.
Jan. 12—New York strike ended pending arbitration by war labor board.
Jan. 13—General strike in Lima and Callao, Peru.
Jan. 31—Great strike in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Feb. 4—Building Trades Employers' association declared a lockout in New York.
Feb. 6—General strike in Seattle to support striking shipbuilders.
Feb. 10—Seattle general strike called off.
March 4—Marine workers at New York struck again.
April 15—New England telephone workers struck.
April 20—New England phone strike settled.
May 14—Chicago milk drivers struck.
May 15—Great general strike in Winnipeg.
May 16—Chicago milk wagon drivers won their strike.
May 26—General strike called in Calgary and Edmonton, Canada.
May 29—General strike in Toronto.
June 3—Toronto strike called off.
June 5—Commercial telegraphers' union members in southeast struck.
June 8—Detroit carmen struck.
June 19—General strike of telegraph operators started.
June 22—Gompers re-elected president of A. F. of L.
June 23—A. F. of L. declared for 44-hour week for all crafts and U. S. employees.
July 18—Building Employers' association of Chicago locked out 200,000 employees because of carpenters' strike.
Boston street car men on strike.
July 28—Strike of Atlantic coast ship workers ended.
July 29—Chicago surface and elevated car men struck.
July 31—Police of London and English provinces called on strike, but few responded.
Aug. 1—Chicago street car strike ended by compromise.
Railroad shop workers of U. S. struck.
Aug. 6—Brooklyn Rapid Transit workers struck.
Fourteen railroad unions demanded increased wages.
Aug. 7—Actors on strike in New York.
Aug. 12—Actors' strike spread to Chicago.
Aug. 14—Railway shopmen voted to return to work.
Aug. 24—Pacific coast railways tied up by strike.
Aug. 25—President Wilson granted 4-cent an hour raise to railway shopmen and issued explanatory statement to public, calling for industrial truce.
Aug. 26—Railway shopmen's committee rejected President Wilson's offer and ordered vote on strike by the men.
Aug. 29—Pacific coast railway men voted to call off strike.
Sept. 6—Actors won their strike.
Sept. 9—Three strikers killed in riots in Hammond, Ind.
Unionized police of Boston struck.
Sept. 10—State troops called to Boston; seven persons killed in riots.
Steel workers' committee called strike for September 22 against United States Steel corporation.
Sept. 19—Carpenters' strike in Chicago district ended by victory for union.
Sept. 22—Great strike of steel workers begun. Two killed and several hurt in riots in Pittsburgh region.
Sept. 27—British railway men struck.
Sept. 29—Strike begun in Bethlehem steel works.
Oct. 1—Lockout and strike in printing trade in New York; many publications suspended.
Oct. 5—Serious strike riots in Gary, Ind.
British rail workers' strike ended by compromise.
Oct. 6—Federal troops sent to Gary and martial law proclaimed in Gary, East Chicago and Indiana Harbor.
Industrial conference opened in Washington.
Oct. 10—New York harbor tied up by strikes.
Oct. 14—Nation-wide strike of soft coal miners ordered for Nov. 1.
Oct. 15—New York harbor workers' strike called off.
Oct. 22—Labor bloc withdrew from industrial conference because its resolution on collective bargaining was rejected.
Oct. 24—Industrial conference dissolved.
Miners rejected all offers of compromise
Oct. 28—International congress of working women opened in Washington.
International labor conference opened in Washington.
Oct. 31—Government obtained injunction against the coal strike.
Nov. 1—Strike of soft coal miners began.
Nov. 8—Federal Judge Anderson ordered mine leaders to call off strike by Nov. 11.
Nov. 11—Miners' union officials canceled the strike order.
Nov. 23—New York printers voted to abandon strike.
Nov. 27—Government's efforts to end coal strike by negotiation failed, miners rejecting offer of 14 per cent increase in wages.
Dec. 1—War time coal order renewed by Fuel Administrator Garfield.
New industrial conference opened in Washington.
Dec. 2—General strike in Rome, Milan and Florence, Italy.
Dec. 8—Fuel Director Garfield issued drastic orders for conservation of coal.
Dec. 9—Compromise offer from President Wilson presented to miners' officials.
Dec. 10—Miners accepted President Wilson's offer of 14 per cent wage increase and commission to determine scale and conditions for future, and called off their strike.
Dec. 13—London tailoring contractors and garment workers struck.

FOREIGN

Jan. 20—Royalist revolution broke out in Portugal.
Jan. 21—The Irish parliament met in Dublin and proclaimed the independence of Ireland.
Jan. 25—Portuguese royalists defeated in several battles.
Feb. 17—Portuguese government announced royalist rebellion was ended.
March 19—Wireless telephony established between Canada and Ireland.
April 13—Open rebellion in the Punab, India.
June 13—Serious anarchist riots in Zurich, Switzerland.
July 1—Great food riots in Forli, Italy.
July 8—King Emmanuel of Italy issued decree that profiteers will be fined $3,000 and imprisoned and goods confiscated.
July 11—Resignation of Viscount Ishii as Japanese ambassador to United States announced by government at Tokyo.
July 28—Doctor Pessoa inaugurated president of Brazil.
Aug. 6—Antonio Almeida elected president of Portugal.
Aug 8—About 80 killed in food riots in Chemnitz, Germany.
Aug. 12—Shah of Persia fled his country.
President Tinoco of Costa Rica fled. Batista Quiroz took the office.
Aug. 13—Viscount Grey made British ambassador to America.
Aug. 16—Suppression of Sinn Feiners in County Clare, Ireland, caused much fighting.
Sept. 8—Honduras revolutionists forced President Bertrand to flee the country.
Kinjuro Shidehara appointed Japanese ambassador to United States.
Sept. 28—Luxemburg voted to retain Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler.
Oct. 7—Norway adopted prohibition, excepting wines and beer, by plebiscite.
Nov. 6—Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg married to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma.
Nov. 15—Lady Astor elected member of British parliament.
Nov. 16—Radicals routed in French elections.
Nov. 26—British government proclaimed suppression of Sinn Fein and like organizations throughout Ireland.
Dec. 19—Assassins attempted to kill Viscount French, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MEXICO

April 16—General Blanquet, revolutionist leader, killed in fight.
May 29—Villistas proclaimed revolutionary government with Gen. Felipe Angeles as provisional president.
June 14—Villa forces began an attack on Juarez.
June 15—Several Americans in El Paso having been killed or wounded by shots from Villistas, American troops crossed to Juarez and attacked the Villa forces.
June 16—American troops routed Villistas at Juarez and returned to El Paso.
July 6—Armed Mexicans attacked and robbed boatload of American sailors near Tampico.
Aug. 16—British charge ordered from Mexico by Carranza.
Aug. 17—Two American army aviators held for ransom by Mexican bandits.
Aug. 19—U. S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits.
Aug. 21—Carranza demanded withdrawal of U. S. troops and President Wilson refused. Punitive expedition killed four bandits.
Aug. 24—Pursuit of Mexican bandits by U. S. troops abandoned.
Aug. 29—Complete victory of Carranza in elections announced.
Sept. 1—President Carranza in address to congress defended Mexico against accusations, denounced League of Nations and defied Monroe Doctrine.
Sept. 2—U. S. army aviator shot by Mexicans near Laredo, Tex.
Sept. 9—Mexican government protested against U. S. aviators flying over Mexico.
Mexican rebel organizations appealed to United States to restore order in Mexico.
Nov. 2—Zapatistas surrendered to government forces.
Nov. 15—General Angeles, Villa's chief aid, captured.
Nov. 19—U. S. requested immediate release of Consular Agent Jenkins, arrested at Puebla on charge of complicity with bandits who kidnaped him.
Nov. 26—Mexico rejected the U. S. request for the release of Jenkins.
Gen. Felipe Angeles executed.
Nov. 30—Secretary Lansing sent rejoinder to Mexico's defiant note, repeating request for Jenkins' release.
Dec. 4—Consular Agent Jenkins released on bail.
Dec. 8—President Wilson asked senate to leave Mexican matter to him.
Dec. 16—Mexico replied to U. S. that Jenkins' case was closed by his release, and refused to drop the proceedings against him.

AERONAUTICS

April 19—Capt. E. F. White made first nonstop flight from Chicago to New York.
May 15—Air mail service between Chicago and Cleveland established.
May 16—Three American naval planes started transatlantic flight from Newfoundland.
May 17—American naval plane NC4 reached the Azores; NC3 landed on water, crew rescued; NC1 landed on water, "taxied" 205 miles and reached Ponta Delgada, Azores.
May 18—Hawker and Grieve started airplane flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; landed on water 1,100 miles out and were picked up by steamer.
May 24—Lieutenant Roget made nonstop flight from Paris to Kenitra, Morocco, 1,138 miles.
May 27—U.S. navy plane NC4 flew from the Azores to Lisbon, thus completing the first transatlantic flight.
Air mail service between Paris and Switzerland started.
May 28—Adjutant Casale, French aviator, ascended 31,000 feet, world record for altitude.
May 30—NC4 left Lisbon, stopped twice and arrived at Plymouth, England, next day.
June 14-15—Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown of England made first nonstop flight across Atlantic, from New Foundland to Ireland in Vickers-Vimy plane in 16 hours 12 minutes.
July 2—British dirigible R34 started from Scotland for the United States.
July 6—R34 reached Mineola, L. I., completing trip in 100 hours.
July 9—British dirigible R34 sailed from Mineola, L. I., on return trip to Scotland.
July 13—British dirigible R34 arrived at Pulham, England, from Mineola, L. I., having made homeward voyage in 74 hours 56 minutes.
Sept. 18—Roland Rohlfs made world's altitude record, 36,610 feet, from Mineola.
Oct. 8—Coast-to-coast race started from Mineola and San Francisco. Two aviators killed at Salt Lake City and one at Deposit, N. Y.
Oct. 9—Fourth aviator killed in coast-to-coast race.
Oct. 10—Fifth aviator killed.
Oct. 11—Lieut. B. W. Maynard won east to west part of airplane race.
Oct. 15—Two more contestants in transcontinental race killed in Utah.
Oct. 23—Lieut. Alexander Pearson declared winner of transcontinental race.
Dec. 10—Capt. Ross Smith completed airplane flight from England to Port Darwin, Australia, winning prize of $50,000.
Dec. 13—Capt. Sir John Alcock, first transatlantic nonstop flyer, killed by accident in France.

SPORTS

Jan. 8—Kieckhefer defended three-cushion title, defeating Maupome.
Feb. 15—De Oro won three-cushion title from Kieckhefer.
May 3—Cannefax won three-cushion title from De Oro.
May 31—Indianapolis 500-mile auto race won by Wilcox in a Peugeot. Three men killed.
June 7—Michigan won Western Intercollegiate conference athletic meet.
June 12—Walter Hagen won national open golf championship.
July 4—Dempsey knocked out Willard in third round, winning heavyweight championship.
July 25—Jim Barnes retained Western open golf championship.
July 30—Canadian open golf championship won by Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga., with 278 strokes, new competitive record for 72 holes.
Aug. 13—F. S. Wright of Buffalo, N. Y., won amateur championship at single targets and Nick Arie of Menard, Tex., the title at doubles.
Aug. 15—G. W. Lorimer, Troy, O., won grand American handicap at Chicago.
Aug. 23—Davidson Herron, Pittsburgh, won national amateur golf championship.
Aug. 30—Mrs. Perry Fisk, De Kalb, Ill., won womens' western golf championship.
Sept. 4—William M. Johnston, San Francisco, won national tennis championship.
Sept. 16—Cincinnati Reds won National league pennant.
Sept. 24—Chicago White Sox won American league pennant.
Oct. 9—Cincinnati Reds won world's championship.
Oct. 25—William Hoppe retained 18-2 balk line championship.
Nov. 19—R. L. Cannefax won three-cushion championship.
Nov. 22—University of Illinois won football championship of western conference.
Dec. 6—Jack Sharkey defeated Jimmy Wilde of England in Milwaukee.
Dec. 12—Ralph Greenleaf won pocket billiard championship of United States.
Dec. 17—Harvard's executive committee of the board of control approved new football committee from which Walter Camp was omitted.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1—270 British sailors drowned when boat was wrecked near Stornoway.
U. S. army transport Northern Pacific aground off Fire island.
Jan. 12—21 killed in New York Central wreck at South Byron, N. Y.
Jan. 16—French steamer Chaprol sunk by mine in Straits of Messina; 500 lost.
April 8—Hundred persons killed by tornadoes in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.
April 28—Large section of Yokohama destroyed by fire.
Earthquake in San Salvador caused great loss of life and property.
May 20—Kalut volcano, Java, in eruption; 15,000 persons killed.
May 22—Stromboli volcano, Sicily, in eruption; many lives lost.
June 5—Mine explosion at Wilkesbarre killed 83.
June 22—More than 50 persons killed by tornado at Fergus Falls, Minn.
June 29—Vicchio, Italy, ruined by earthquake; 120 killed.
July 1—U. S. Navy dirigible exploded near Baltimore, injuring 75.
July 9—Allan line steamship Grampian struck iceberg off Cape Race; two killed, two injured.
July 21—Dirigible balloon caught fire over Chicago and fell through roof of bank; 13 persons killed, 25 injured.
Aug. 15—Italian cruiser Basilicata blown up near Tewfik, blocking Suez canal.
Japanese transport foundered; 110 lost.
Sept. 10—Hurricane did immense damage in southern Florida and Cuba.
Sept. 14—Hundreds killed and immense damage by hurricane on Texas Gulf coast.
Oct. 28—21 lives lost in steamship wreck at Muskegon, Mich.
Dec. 17—Forty-three killed in ammunition plant explosion at Wilhelmshaven, Germany.
Picatny arsenal, near Dover, N. J., blew up, loss $1,000,000.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—David Lubin, patron of agriculture, in Rome.
Jan. 2—John E. Williams, noted industrial arbitrator, at Streator, Ill.
Jan. 6—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Jan. 8—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., in New York.
Jan. 9—Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson, clergyman and educator, at Lawrenceville, N. J.
Jan. 10—Roswell M. Field, author, at Morristown, N. J.
Jan. 12—Sir Charles Wyndham, British actor.
John Mason, American actor.
W. J. Onahan, prominent Catholic layman, in Chicago.
Jan. 13—Dr. Horace Fletcher, dietetics expert, in Copenhagen.
Jan. 16—Rodriguez Alves, president-elect of Brazil.
Jan. 18—Prince John, youngest son of king of England.
Jan. 22—Former U. S. Senator George T. Oliver at Pittsburgh.
Jan. 25—Congressman Edward Robbins of Greensburg, Pa.
Jan. 27—Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired.
Jan. 31—Nat C. Goodwin, actor.
John T. Milliken, oil and mine magnate, at St. Louis.
Feb. 2—Xavier Leroux, French operatic composer.
Feb. 3—Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of Harvard observatory.
Feb. 5—Rudolf Aronson, light opera composer and producer, in New York.
Feb. 9—Bessie Abbott, operatic prima donna.
Feb. 17—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, former premier of Canada.
Feb. 18—Gen. Baron Y. Fukushima, noted Japanese soldier.
Feb. 21—Dr. Mary Walker, pioneer suffragist, in Washington.
W. P. Borland, congressman from Missouri, in France.
Feb. 24—Julian Story, American artist.
Feb. 27—Former U. S. Senator G. F. Edmunds of Vermont.
Robert Harris, Canadian artist.
March 2—Charles E. Van Loan, author.
W. R. Burt, lumber magnate, at Saginaw, Mich.
March 3—James Witheycombe, governor of Oregon.
March 6—Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy.
March 11—Amelia E. Barr, author, in New York.
March 14—Roger A. Pryor, in New York.
March 17—Kenyon Cox, noted artist, in New York.
March 23—Henry M. Blossom, musical comedy writer, in New York.
March 25—Fred H. Hall, veteran journalist, in Chicago.
George Fort, assistant treasurer of the U. S.
April 8—F. W. Woolworth, originator of five and ten cent stores.
Lew Shaw, famous billiard player.
April 9—Sidney Drew, American comedian.
April 13—Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, in San Francisco.
April 16—Former Ambassador Robert S. McCormick of Chicago.
Henry Morse Stephens, educator and author, in San Francisco.
Miss Jane Delano, Red Cross Nursing director, in France.
April 17—Dr. J. Cleveland Cady, noted architect, in New York.
April 18—Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago.
April 21—Jules Vedrines, famous French aviator.
Verner Z. Reed, western oil magnate.
April 27—Imre Kiraly, pageant and spectacle producer, at Brighton, England.
April 28—Albert Estopinal, congressman from Louisiana, in New Orleans.
May 1—Joseph W. Jefferson, American actor.
Asher Hinds, parliamentarian, in Washington.
May 11—Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U. S. N.
May 14—H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh.
Helen Hyde, American artist.
May 16—Will J. Davis, veteran theatrical manager, in Chicago.
May 17—General Zelaya, ex-president of Nicaragua, in New York.
May 19—David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York.
George P. Upton, noted writer on music, in Chicago.
May 20—Congressman C. C. Van Dyke of St. Paul, Minn., commander in chief of United Spanish War Veterans.
June 6—Frederick Thompson, noted theatrical manager, in New York.
June 10—Former U. S. Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin.
June 12—Former Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota.
June 14—Weedon Grossmith, British actor and artist.
Ernest Lister, governor of Washington.
July 2—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, veteran suffragist, at Moylan, Pa.
Ex-Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, in New York.
July 8—John Fox, Jr., novelist, at Big Stone Gap, Va.
July 12—Dr. W. Max Muller, orientalist, professor of Egyptology at University of Pennsylvania.
Charles Rock, English actor.
Albert Vickers, England's greatest manufacturer of steel products and airplanes, at Eastbourne.
July 23—Sir Edward H. Holden, noted British financier.
George H. Primrose, famous minstrel.
July 24—La Verne W. Noyes, Chicago manufacturer, inventor and philanthropist.
July 25—Elias Greenebaum, noted Chicago banker, aged 97.
July 26—Sir Edward J. Poynter, president of Royal academy.
July 29—George A. Storey, famous painter, in London.
Aug. 1—Oscar Hammerstein, opera impresario, in New York.
Aug. 7—Will N. Harben, American author.
J. E. ("Gas") Addicks,

THE NEWS-BULLETIN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

At Mokena, Illinois.

Wm. Semmler,
Editor and publisher

Entered as seconed-class matter October 30' 1919, at the post office at Mokena, Ill. under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PER YEAR.....$2.00
SIX MONTHS.....$1.00

Friday, Dec. 26, 1919

FARMERS COME TO THEIR OWN

The farmers of not only local communities, but throughout the whole nation, are coming into their own For years the farmer has been at the mercy of the speculator, the middle man and other profiteering sharks This may be a strong statement, but nevertheless all indications point that way. Take the sugar question for instance. Reports have it that in Cuba the sugar crop has been so great that even schoolhouses are used to store the sugar in. In this country we hear the cry "sugar shortage." Why is it that sugar in large quantities can be purchased in Chicago at 20 cents a pound? Why is it that food gamblers are making millions? It is said one big shark made $8,000 on a carload of sugar. This shows that there is plenty of the material but it is being hoarded so only the gambler of food can make his millions.

Farmers near Blue Island have signed contracts with Chicago concerns to raise sugar beets. The farmers have been guaranteed a certain price for the raw product. In addition they are now getting sugar at 10 cents a pound. Why the discrimination against the consumer who is forced to pay 20 cents a pound for sugar?

The farmers of the nation have found that the only way to reduce the high cost of living is to drive the middle man and the food gamblers out of the market. The newly organized national farm associations are going to make some wonderful changes in the next few years. The farmers are planning to ship their cattle direct to market this cutting out the local cattle dealers. In addition the farmers will ship their own grain and do away with private elevator concerns. The farmers will have men in Chicago to handle their own product and will cut out the commission men. The board of trade will find farmers handling the big grain deals. In addition to this the farmers will operate their own flour mills and thus do away with the millionaire millers. This will be the beginning of the cutting of the high cost of living. By handling their own product the farmers will force out the food sharks and speculators out of the market. The big packers also will feel the effect of the farmers' power. The packing concerns think because they are backed by great wealth they can dictate as to what the farmer should get for his product and what the consumer should pay, but a national association of farmers will place a different complexion on the matter.

Farmers and stock men who ship hogs to the Chicago yards often find that a hog died in transit. The packers have been paying the shipper only one cent per pound for the dead animal. Farmers in the Western states who are thoroughly organized have forced the packers to pay 3 cents a pound. The carcasses of hogs dying in shipment are used for grease and in soap factories. Many sharks have waxed rich at the expense of the stockman and farmer by paying him only 1 cent a pound for the dead animal while he made an immense profit by reselling.

The dairymen find that the milk for which they receive 7½ cents per quart is selling in Chicago for 14 cents a quart. Who is getting the other 8½ cents of the price paid for the quart by the consumer?

The farmers and dairymen of this section are looking forward to the time when the farmers will come into their own, and when this time comes the ultimate consumer will find that his living expenses will be greatly reduced as the fellows who have been gouging him will be forced out of the market. The farmers must control the country if we are to have prosperous times and right living prices.

There is too much legalized gambling in the grain marts of the country as well as in the cattle markets and other foodstuffs markets which is responsible for the high cost of things in the food line. The old "cry of supply and demand" is raised every time an attack is made on legalized gamblers. Every one is innocent of the profiteering charge.

The fever has even struck the small town dealers, many of whom are also guilty of profiteering as the big fellow. The idea seemes to be: Charge all you can; the people are willing to pay.

Just So.

Save daylight as we may, night always arrives in dew time.

MOKENA

Mokena, Dec. 24—The lecture which was to have been held at the Mokena Methodist church last Friday night, has been postponed indefinitely.

Mrs. M. Putz, who was stricken with a stroke of paralysis a week ago is still confined to bed. She is slightly improved.

Mrs. J. W. Jaskson, who has been ill, is somewhat improved. Mr. Jackson, who has been sick for some time, is not gaining as much as his friends had hoped for. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are alone and find it hard to get help.

Hen fruit in this section is going sky rocketing in price. The product has reached the precious price of 90 cents per dozen. What a comparison to twenty-five years ago when we bought the same hen fruit for 8 cents per dozen. Even the hens have joined hands with the food profiteers to boost prices. According to poultry men and others acquainted with the chicken business the hens are on a strike which they claim is responsible for the egg shortage There does not seem to be any way open in which to effect a settlement with the striking hens by arbitration or compromise.

The past week has been a busy one for moving. Ehardt Oswald, Jr., who has been occupying the old Werner residence, has moved into the dwelling vacated by Emil Cappel, who has moved on the farm vacated by W. B. Schweser, who in turn has moved to Joliet, where he has purchased a home. Peter Spiess has retired from farming and has moved into the dwelling vacated by Mr. Oswald, having purchased same last summer. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Spiess have gone to farming on the old Spiess farm.

George McGovney and family have moved into the dwelling of Mrs. O. E. McGovney.

While snowballing one another a company of children gathered in front of the Gillett store and through accident a large glass in the front door was smashed.

The Mokena commutters who ride on the Rock Island, are very glad that all trains have been restored to old time schedule. Number 18, due here at 6:22, east bound in the evening carries mail again which makes it very convenient for business men who otherwise would be obliged to get all letters in the mail before 3:15 p. m.

The dance directed by the Entertainers Saturday night, was a great big success. The boys are conducting clean, orderly dances, which are attracting the better class of people.

H. W. Voss is expecting to hold a sale soon, as he expects to move to Joliet before spring, having purchased dwelling there last summer. Mr. Voss has been quite active in road work of late years and during the past year has been working with Henry Junker on road jobs.

The Misses Helen and Dorothy Ryan of Chicago were guests the weekend at the J. E. Woods' home. They came to visit with their father, who conducted the News-Bulletin contest.

The village board will meet in monthly session at the village hall next Wednesday night.

SURPRISE SHOWER.

Mrs. Joseph Kolber entertained at a miscellaneous shower last Saturday night in honor of Mrs. Howard Groth of Chicago, formerly Miss Laurobelle Close of Mokena. The affair was a complete surprise. The rooms were prettily decorated in red and green the Christmas colors. The evening was pleasantly spent with various games as pastimes. Mrs. Groth received many pretty gifts. About fifty guests were present. A luncheon was served. A very enjoyable time was reported by all.

TO OBSERVE NEW YEAR.

Special services will be held at the St. John Evangelical church next Wednesday night in observance of New Year's eve. On New Year's day regular services will be held in the morning in the German language. The services Wednesday night will be in English.

On Friday, January 2, the annual congregational meeting and election of officers will be held. As this is to be a very important meeting all the church members are urged to attend.

The Mokena State bank will remain closed next Thursday in observance of New Year's day.

TO LEAVE FOR TEXAS.

Mrs. K. Knox and mother, Mrs. Mills, will leave January 6 for San Antonio, Texas, where they will spend the winter, expecting to return early in spring.

In a Book Store.

Cutomer—Have you a book of synonyms?

Green Clerk—I'll see, madame. (To department head:) Do we carry Mr. Synonym's works?

FIRST MASQUERADE.

The Mokena Entertainers' club will direct a prize masquerade at the Mokena hall next Saturday night. This will be the first masquerade of the season and a big attendance is looked for.

The pupils of the Mokea public school will enjoy a vacation from school duties during the holiday week.

Desire for Friends Universal.

Whether we confess it or not, we all desire to be loved; however we may scoff at friendship, we secretly long for friends. But like every other good thing on earth, being liked by others must in some way be earned; it has its price, and must be bought. He who will take no trouble to make himself worthy of the liking and regard of his fellows must in the end find himself lonely.—Exchange.

Ona E. McGovney
Real Estate and Insurance
Live Stock Life Ins. A Specialty
District Agent American Ins. Co.
A company with a good name
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MOKENA, ILL.

No Punctures No Blowouts
Equip Your Car With
PARCO INNER TIRES
Service Station at Mokena
ANDREW E. WACHTER

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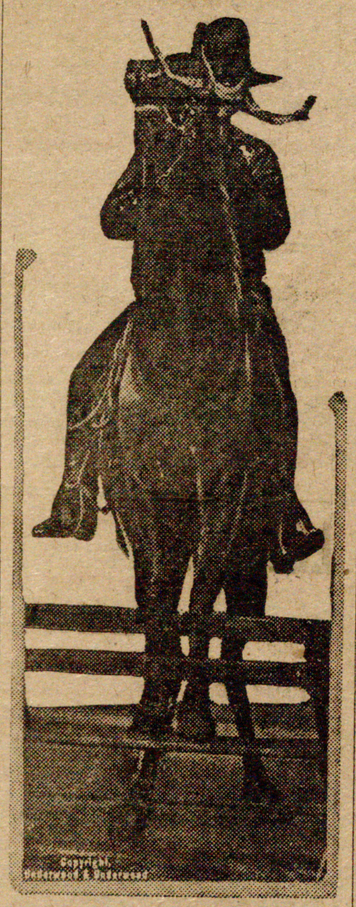
ANYWHERE
J. R. BOWEN, New Lenox

EXTRA! EXTRA!
We are in the market to buy all kinds of fur and we pay you more money for your furs than you can get in the Chicago market.
Write or call on phone 140
FRANKFORT JUNK YARD
FRANKFORT, ILL.
and call for
HARRY NITKIN, Mgr.

A WILD AND WOOLY MOUNT



When this great elk was only a day old its mother was killed by hunters. It was carried to the ranch house of Scout Younger and raised by a mother goat. The young elk was persuaded to wear a halter, and in due time agreed to a saddle. It has become as affectionate as a horse, and boasts many accomplishments.

His Error.

"What is the matter with Constable Slackputter?" asked the washing machine agent. "He looked exceedingly disgusted about something."

"He is suffering from the accidental discharge of his duty," replied the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "He thought the fight was just a friendly scuffle, and rushed right into the middle of it before he discovered his mistake. Then, naturally, he was obliged to arrest the whole bunch, and in the exercise of his authority he got considerably tromped on."—Kansas City Star.

Unsophisticated Dad.

"Dance experts suggest that one may practice the new steps with a broom for a partner."

"Well, well, that explains much. I've noticed my daughter with a broom lately."

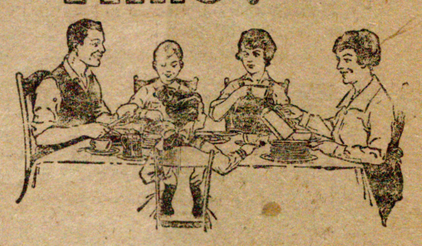
"Yes."

"In my fatuous way I thought she was sweeping."—Louisville Courier Journal.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

Frank Mall Lumber Co.

70 Degrees at Breakfast Time!



Nice warm rooms to dress in, a comfortable kitchen and a cheerfully warm dining room on the coldest mornings help to start the day right. All this comfort is yours this winter if you install an

INTERNATIONAL
ONEPIPE HEATER

Through one pipe and one register it delivers clean, healthful moist heat to every room—upstairs and down. It can be installed in a few hours.

Costs little more than one good sized parlor stove, but gives more heat than several. Rids your home of the work, dirt and danger of caring for stoves.

Put in on a 60-day trial and guaranteed for five years.

Let us show you this remarkable Onepipe Heater.

J. G. Oswald
MOKENA, ILL.

Full Line of X'mas Groceries
CANDIES, NUTS, Etc. Headquarters for Xmas trees
Brown & Fitzer
NEW LENOX, ILL. Tel. 27-J

1877———1919

We Wish to Thank Everybody

On this Christmas, and on the entrance of the New Year, for the trade that has been accorded us. We desire to state that it will soon be 43 years since our business was established here, and we are striving hard at all times to improve our business by having the merchandise when needed: the good, dependable kind, and at the right prices.

We wish to thank you heartily on this occasion, and wish you all "A Happy New Year."

B. Balchowsky & Sons
Good Goods Always
FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS

J. L. Hoyt J. Rohrdanz
SHUR—RITE Garage
Tinley Park, Ill.
TAKE ADVANTAGE NOW
of your chance to buy your Overland, Oakland and Dodge cars at present prices as prices will advance by Jan. 1, 1920 and in order to secure the old price it is necessary that you place your order before the first of the year. You can make a deposit and we will store your car until spring if you wish.
Goodyear Service
TAXI SERVICE PHONE 39-R

Auction Sale

Having decided to quit farming and move to Joliet, I will sell at Public Auction, at my residence one mile east and one and one-half miles south of New Lenox and one-half mile south of Spencer on

Saturday, January 10, 1920, at 10 o'clock, a.m., sharp.

Consisting in part of

8 HORSES, 15 HEAD OF CATTLE

Farm Implements, 225 Plymouth Rock Chickens, 4 Swarm of Bees, Some Hay, and Some Household Furniture.

HELLMUTH WILL SERVE LUNCH

Usual Terms of Sale

H. MORIARTY, Auct.
FRED. HASENJAEGER, Clerk. Conrad Hoffman

To Dry Narrow-Necked Bottle.

In order to remove the last few drops of water which remain after washing and draining a narrow-necked bottle, dry the rim on the mouth and then hold the bottle upside down under cold water running from the tap. In about half a minute dry the outside of the bottle and examine the inside, when it will be found perfectly dry.

Feebleness.

There is nothing which tries our patience and good temper more than feebleness; the timidity, the vacillation, the conventionality, the fretfulness, the prejudices of the weak; the fact that the people can be so well-meaning and so disappointing. It has been truly said that there is no strain so continuous as that of helping a weak friend to climb.—Exchange.

Wet, Stormy, Cold Weather Coming

Loose, Flapping Curtains are not much protection, Equip your car with a set of our

Winter Curtains and Enjoy Closed Car Comfort

PRICES VERY REASONABLE

Step in and let us tell you abut them

The Oestreich Top & Service Co.

634-38 Cass St., Joliet, Ill. Tel. 160

Have You Seen the 1920 Model Ford ?

ITEMS FOR YOUR INSPECTION

Here is a good all around car, complete with Electric Starter, Lights, etc, Sells for $600.00 f.o.b. Detroit.

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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Headquarters for "Bestwall" which is

A solid substantial wall, ready to put in place. It is a sheet of gypsum plaster composition, re-enforced on each side by a layer of heavy mineralized paper. A solid substantial wal, as far superior to plaster as is plaster to the mud walls of our primitive ancestors.

BESTWALL is a nonconductor of heat or cold. In the winter when the cold winds are howling—when the coal bills jump proportionately where lath and plaster are used—those whose homes are BESTWALLED have more warmth from less coal. This is because BESTWALL keeps out the cold and saves the heat.

Come in and let us show you a sample.

Frankfort Grain Co.

LUHRING & WEBER, Mgrs, *Tel. No 1*

Hardwood Lumber

White Oak Posts, Cord Wood, Slab Wood in stove lengths, priced either delivered or in the woods

H. MORIARTY or M. L. KNUPP

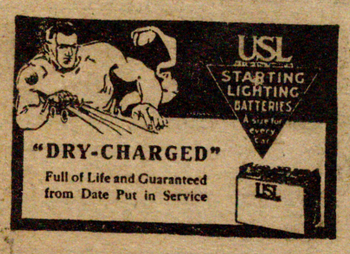
FOR SALE

Two 2 h. p. Mogul I. H. C. engines good as new; guaran eed. Price $175.

We also carry a line of other engines at various prices.

DON'T FORGET WE HANDLE THE McCORMICK & DEERING LINES.

C. Goesel's Sons TINLEY PARK, ILLINOIS



All makes of batteries charged and repaired

We do welding of all kinds and all work is Guaranteed

We do all kinds of machine Work

We Solicit Your Patronage

TINLEY PARK GARAGE & MACHINE SHOP

A. F. Habenicht, Prop.
TELEPHONE No. 4-J

FRANKFORT

Frankfort, Dec. 24.—Santa Claus visited the Frankfort school Wednesday afternoon. A pretty Christmas program was rendered in which all the pupils of the school took part. A Christmas tree added to the attractiveness of the program. The youngsters will enjoy a week's vacation during the holiday week.

The Frankfort banks will remain closed next Thursday in observance of New Year's day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Meyers of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Sippel.

The Frankfort Hall company will direct a New Year's dance at the hall next Wednesday night.

News-Bulletin $2 per year

Professional Cards

DR. C. SCHEER
Dentist
At Your service at All Times
TINLEY PARK, ILL. Tel. 17-R

DR. L. T. ROWLAND
DENTIST
At Dr. Kerr's Office
Every Tuesday and Friday Morning up to noon hour.
MOKENA, ILL.

DR. W. V. HEDGES
Office Hours:
2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Will not be in Tuesday and Friday evenings. Sunday by appointment only.
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EYES TESTED FOR GLASSES
Prompt Service Day or Night
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Office Hours:
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A Ford Radiator that will not boil

The only Ford radiator made that is guaranteed not to over-heat—not to burst from freezing and to be free from mechanical effects of any kind.

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Non-Bursting Radiator

The manufacturer will repair or replace Free of Charge any defective radiator or any radiator in which the core bursts from freezing. The manufacturer puts a guarantee tag on every radiator—you are fully protected.

For Sale by

FRED WARNING & SON

Frankfort, Ill.

Agents for Dodge Bros. Cars.

TO DIRECT BAKERY SALE.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Frankfort Methodist church will direct a bakery sale at the post office Saturday afternoon of this week.

The Home Improvement club was entertained last Thursday at the home of Mrs. Peter Folkers. An interesting program was rendered in keeping with the Yuletide season.

Miss Olive Kohlhagen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Kohlhagen, who underwent an operation at the Silver Cross hospital recently, is improving nicely. She returned home the past week.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Frankfort Methodist church is planning to hold a meeting next week. The place of meeting has not been announced as yet.

INTRODUCE SOCIAL FEATURE.

The Frankfort Epworth League is introducing a new feature in its Sunday meetings by way of a social gathering a half hour before the meeting. The social gathering takes place at 6:30 p. m., and the regular league meeting at seven o'clock. The new scheme has proven quite popular so far.

Reverend and Mrs. Holiday, pastor of the local Methodist church, are here from Chicago this week and will spend the Christmas week here visiting with members of the congregation.

Mrs. John Schroeder, who has been quite ill, is somewhat improved.

The Kaffee Kranz held Thursday at the St. Peter's Evangelical church parlors was a decided success. There was a good attendance. About $25 was cleared.

Special New Year services will be held at the St. Peter's Evangelical church next Wednesday night, also on New Year's day. The annual congregational meeting will be held January 2.

MIDLOTHIAN SCENE OF BOLD HOLDUP

Midlothian was the scene of a bold holdup one night last week when four men residing at Midlothian were held up after they had alighted from the midnight Rock Island train. They were walking along the highway when they were accosted by four other men armed with revolvers, who held them and relieved them of $80 in cash and a gold watch.

Two women witnessed the holdup. They ran to a nearby farmhouse, roused the farmer out of bed and telephoned to the Blue Island police, but as this territory was out of their jurisdiction they could not act. The robbers escaped and no further trace has been found of them.

A few weeks ago a number of bandits held up John G. Poorman at his home and robbed him of a small sum of money.

Thermos Bottle.

If you use a thermos bottle, you will notice, after using the first time, that the cork may smell musty or have the odor of coffee on it. To do away with this entirely, dip the cork in hot paraffin until all the pores are closed. Repeat whenever the paraffin is worn off.—Good Housekeeping.

Read the News-Bulletin Ads.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

Farms Bought & Sold

Peter W. Heintz,

PHONES 67-613 Blue Island, Ill.

THE NEWS-BULLETIN $2 PER YEAR AFTER DECEMBER 20

After December 20, 1919, the close of the present subscription building contest, the subscription price of the News-Bulletin will be $2 a year in advance. Until December 20, all subscribers are privileged to pay in advance, not to exceed five years to any one contestant in the News-Bulletin's contest, at the rate of $1.75 per year.

In making this announcement, the publisher fees that no lengthy explanation is necessary, in these days of high prices. Increased cost of paper stock and labor necessitates this move. However, it may be stated that all leading publishers who have made a close study of costs concede that a subscription price of $1.75 per year for weekly papers is no longer profitable, more than 1,500 publications having gone out of business on that basis during the past two years.

We urge the payment of subscriptions for a number of years in advance. This will protect the subscriber against further increase in price, and save the present advance for them. It will also allow the publisher to buy paper stock in large quantities and avoid the increase in the price of paper. Give your subscriptions to the contestants now.

NEW LENOX

New Lenox, Dec. 24.—In order to enliven the village and to give the young folks a chance to have a good time at home, a group of New Lenox boys have clubbed together and organized the New Lenox Dance club. They have leased the Grange hall for the winter season and will give a series of dances. They have laid a fine new dance floor in the Grange hall and have widened the hall by taking out some of the partitions. The new floor is about 30 by 50 feet now. The first grand opening and New Year's dance will be held next Thursday night, January 1. Mattie's orchestra of Joliet has been engaged to furnish the music. The New Lenox R. N. A. will have charge of the refreshments. A big time is anticipated and everybody is welcome. Help the boys to make this undertaking a success.

If this venture is a success it is more than likely that a pavilion may be built next summer. There has been some talk in this direction for some time and the boys feel that it would be a paying proposition. As New Lenox has such good railroad and interurban facilities it would be easy for the young folks of the surrounding towns as well as of Joliet to attend these dances.

Manhattan and Mokena made success of their pavilions and have made money, so there is no reason why the same thing cannot be done in New Lenox. All that is needed is a little boosting and some cash to make the affair a go. It is proposed to make a pavilion, if one is built next summer, suitable for winter as well as summer dances.

ENTERTAINS KING'S HERALDS.

The King's Heralds of the New Lenox Methodist church were entertained at the home of Elleen Klossy on the camp grounds. There were 12 members present. The roll call was answered by each giving some Christmas verse. Each member took part in reading one chapter of the study book "Mook." Anna Francis read a leaflet. Mamie Peterson, Margaret Verner and Margaret Doig spoke Christmas pieces.

The home was very prettily decorated with the Christmas colors. Delightful refreshments were served by Mrs. Klossy. Each guest found her place at the table by a place card. The table was lit by candles at each place card and on the small Christmas tree which graced the center of the table.

New Lenox, Dec. 26.—Last Sunday evening at the regular service at the Episcopal church the annual Christmas tree and exercises were held. A very good program was given. Next Sunday morning at 10:30 Reverend Mr. Applegate of Hobart, Ind., will have charge of the Xmas sermon and communion will be given.

Last Friday evening a Christmas shower was given in honor of Reverend and Mrs. Paustain at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Francis. About sixty guests were present. A musical program was given. Mamie and Alvi Pearson sang a duet as also did Mr. and Mrs. Harlow Francis. Mrs. Fred Francis gave a very enjoyable reading. A splendid cornet solo was given by Reverend Paustain. A two-course lunch was served.

The boys of the New Lenox Dance club are hurrying the work of laying the new floor in the Grange hall.

Mrs. Wilbur Francis is ill.

Wednesday evening at the M. E. church the annual Christmas entertainment was given. A musical cantata "In the Gleam of the Star," was very well rendered. The setting of the cantata was in the oriental country and costumes depicting the country were worn.

Last Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Wilbur Francis the regular monthly meeting of the Home Improvement club was held. A good attendance is reported as well as a good program. Mrs. Lischer of Joliet gave a most interesting talk on "Calories and a Well-Balanced Meal." Miss Laura Jones read a paper on "Famous Women." Elizabeth and Ann Gougar sang a duet. Reports of the last county board meeting were given.

Short Courses in Wife-Training.

"We want wives who know how to do things," say the young North Africans who fought in Europe. "Let us have girls from your hostel." And then they are disappointed because the missionaries cannot supply the demand. To satisfy the waiting list of soldiers the missions plan to open short courses in wife-training.—World Outlook.

Value of Pedigree.

A pedigree as long as a clothesline isn't worth a cent if the individual isn't what he should be. This applies to a man as well as to a hog.

Rag Paper Ancient.

Paper was made from rags in Arabia more than ten centuries ago and the method was introduced into Europe in the thirteenth century.

Characteristic of Shaw.

A young New Zealander, who wrote to Bernard Shaw begging for his autograph to add to a collection, drew forth the characteristically genial advice from the dramatist, "to set fire to the collection of autographs and sit on the top."

Advertise in the News-Bulletin

MARLEY

Marley, Dec. 26.—The annual church meeting of the Marley church will be held on Friday afternoon at 1:30 January 2. All members and friends of the church are urged to attend this meeting.

The Brotherhood held a Japanese social at the church last Friday evening. Mrs. Arthur Lauffer was dressed in the costume of that country and served at the booth which was also resembled Japan. Rice wafers, tea and sandwiches were served.

Mr. Owen Dawson of Orland is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. Barney.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gorham spent the week-end at the home of their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Leake in St. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wasson are spending their honeymoon at the home of their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Werner. Miss Florence Wasson is also a guest at the same home. The Wassons are from Clarion, Ia.

Mrs. William Cleveland has received a fine box of oranges from her brother, Charles Schmuhl, who is spending the winter in St. Petrsburg, Fla.

Miss Mabel Cleveland of Chicago is spending the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Cleveland.

The Christmas program given at the Marley school Tuesday afternoon was very well given and attended. The children enjoyed themselves very much.

The annual Christmas program given at the Marley church by the Sunday school children was a success in every way. All knew their parts well and the fine Christmas tree and Santa Claus made things quite lively.

MISS CARITA SPENCER

Miss Carita Spencer, New York society woman and chairman of the Food for France fund, who is reclaiming an abandoned 200-year-old farm at Webster lake, near Franklin, N. H., and dresses in doughboy garb. The army breeches were worn by her brother in the Argonne and Chateau Thierry engagements.

Editor's Tabooed Subject.

In order to draw the line clearly and have it understood, this column will not in the future permit the slightest jocular reference to the following subjects:

Dairy—Cow, milk, pump, butter fat and products.

Paradise—Adam and Eve particularly reference to Eve's clothes and "turning over a new leaf."

Domestic—Mother-in-law, wife's relatives, cost of food, hypochondria. (Servant girls may be joshed without using policemen.)

Politics—No plays on graft; kidding president about Bryan, which is passe; as little reference as possible to Burleson, and then in parliamentary language.

Materia Medica—No allusions to illusions; doctor bills and substitution of plain water for aqua pura forbidden. All doctors and druggists are as honest as doctors and druggists can be, and we shall therefore respect their weakness. — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

How the Mint Buys Gold.

The mint buys gold in any form, whether coined or not, when presented in sums to the value of $50 or more. The face value of coins is not considered, only their weight and purity. An equivalent amount of lawful money is given in exchange. Theoretically, the gold is coined and handed back to the owner without charge. In practice, as a matter of convenience and to save time, the mint simply buys the gold and pays its full coinage value—that is what it will be when coined.

Subscribe for the News-Bulletin

THE KITCHEN CABINET

WAYS WITH CHICKEN.

"True dignity abides with him alone
Who, in the silent hour of inward thought
Can still respect and still revere himself
In lowliness of heart."

A small amount of chicken will season a dish, making a most nourishing and economical main dish. Take two cupfuls of rice, one cupful of chicken, a cupful of chicken gravy, a bit of onion and bake until well heated. Serve from the baking dish.

Chicken Loaf. — Chop the meat from one chicken, add one cupful of cooked rice, one egg, one-half cupful of chopped celery, one-fourth cupful of milk, one-half cupful of nut meats, one small onion chopped, and salt and pepper to taste. Roll in a long loaf and bake.

Chicken and Corn Pudding.—Take two cupfuls of cold cooked chicken, one cupful of sweet milk, or chicken stock, one pint of sweet corn, two eggs, salt and pepper, and one teaspoonful of sugar. Cut chicken into small bits, season with salt, parsley, and onion. Mix with corn and milk, add the beaten eggs and place chicken in the bottom of the pan; pour over the corn mixture and bake in a moderate oven until a delicate brown. Serve at once with a sauce.

Escalloped Chicken.—Place layers of cooked chicken in the bottom of a buttered baking pan, then a layer of cooked rice, hominy or bread crumbs; repeat until all is used. Sprinkle with corn meal which has been mixed with pepper and salt and pour over a cupful of white sauce. Use another cupful of white sauce between the layers. Bake until well heated through. Serve hot.

Chicken Pie.—Take two cupfuls or more of the bits of chicken left from a roasted fowl, add any gravy left, a stalk of celery chopped, one chopped onion, rich milk to make sufficient moisture, season well and cover with baking powder biscuits. Bake until brown. Have the chicken boiling hot before the biscuits are placed or they will not be as light. Serve piping hot.

Creole Chicken.—Take two cupfuls of cooked chicken, one chopped onion, one green pepper chopped, two cupfuls of cooked tomato and one tablespoonful of butter. Cook the onion and pepper in the butter, add the other ingredients and pour over hot, cooked rice, or hominy and serve hot.

SOMETHING NEW TO TRY.

Today well lived makes yesterday a dream of happiness and every tomorrow a vision of hope.

'Tis not the counsel, but the speaker's worth which gives persuasion to his eloquence.

An economical and tasty dessert may be prepared as follows: Boil one good sweet potato cut in cubes, place in a pan with sugar and water and boil until quite thick. Remove from the fire and serve with the sirup when cool. The sugar and water should make sufficient sirup to soak the cubes well. This tastes like marron-glace.

Orange Jelly.—This is a most convenient sweet to have on hand for various desserts and makes a fine medium for such fruits as strawberry and peach which refuse to jell. The orange flavor accentuates the other flavors. It should be made in advance as a week or two is needed for it to become stiff enough. Remove the rind from one large orange in quarters and cut the rind into thin slices. Break the orange into sections and slice thin. Add the juice of half a lemon and cut all of the rind into thin pieces. Follow the same process with one-fourth of a grape fruit. Place all in a large bowl and cover with cold water. Let stand in a cool place one day. At the end of the time turn into a saucepan and add enough water to cover the fruit. Simmer for an hour or more, until the rinds can be pierced easily with a straw. Keep the water at the original level. When the rinds are tender, turn into a jelly bag and drain without squeezing. Use equal measures of juice and sugar and cook until the drops drop sharply from the spoon. Continue cooking for three minutes, then pour into glasses. Cover and set aside to thicken.

At this season of the year, with candies and sugar at the present prices, home made candy is far cheaper than that bought at the confectioners.

New Fudge.—Boil two cupfuls of sugar with one cupful of milk or thin cream; add one-fourth of a bar of chocolate or cocoa to taste; add three tablespoonfuls of butter and test by dropping into cold water. Flavor with vanilla or pineapple extract. On a buttered plate, place marshmallows at intervals so that there will be a marshmallow for each square of fudge. Then pour the fudge over the marshmallows and allow it to cool. When slightly hardened cut in squares.

A CHAPTER ON COOKIES.

We have no intellectual right to be ignorant when information lies at our hand, and we have no spiritual right to be weary when great moral issues are at stake.—Agnes Repplier.

A small cake or cooky is often all that one wishes of sweet to serve with a cup of tea or with some light dessert. There are thousands of kinds of cookies but most of them have the same foundation. By adding nuts, spices, fruit, chocolate and various flavors, using different forms for cutting, one may have an infinite variety with the same base.

White Cookies.—Take two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of shortening, one teaspoonful of soda, two eggs unbeaten, half a teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, nutmeg to taste. Mix as soft as possible.

Ginger Snaps.—Take one cupful of shortening, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of water, one tablespoonful of ginger, the same of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water. Mix and roll, adding flour to make a soft cooky.

Nut Cookies.—Take one cupful of ground nuts, two and one-half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful of shortening, three eggs, one-fourth cupful of cold water, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and flour to roll.

Chocolate Cookies.—Take one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of shortening, one-half cupful of sour milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of walnuts, one egg, one-half teaspoonful of soda and two squares of grated chocolate.

Frosting.—Three cupfuls of confectioner's sugar, one whole egg, three tablespoonfuls of cream. Add the sugar, a little at a time, and spread on the cookies when they are nearly cold. This frosting will keep indefinitely if well covered.

Macaroons.—Beat two egg whites until stiff. Add one cupful of sugar, carefully, then stir in one cupful of ground nuts and two cupfuls of corn flakes. Add salt and flavor with vanilla. Drop on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Let us use our treasures when they will give us and those we love pleasure, and when using them will really count.

The following is a New England dish which had much vogue in colonial times

Pork Pie.—Line a baking dish with pastry or biscuit dough; interline the paste with thin shavings of salt pork. Fill the dish with apples pared and quartered, then sliced; sprinkle with cinnamon and add a few tablespoonfuls of molasses. Cover with thin slices of pork and then with pastry or biscuit dough. Let bake in a moderate oven about one and one-half hours. Serve hot as a main dish for luncheon or dinner.

Oyster Chowder.—Cut four ounces of fat salt pork into cubes and let cook over a slow fire until all the fat is extracted; add one onion, peeled and cut in shreds; stir and cook slowly until the onion is yellowed and softened; add two cupfuls of boiling water and let simmer 20 minutes or longer. Add two cupfuls of sliced potatoes and cook until the potatoes are done; add three cupfuls of milk and a quart of oysters; let cook until the oysters ruffle. Season as needed and serve at once.

Panned Chicken With Corn Fritters.—Joint a young chicken and set into a baking pan; pour over a cupful of broth and let cook an hour and a half, basting every ten minutes with broth or hot fat. When tender remove to a hot serving dish and use the liquid in the pan for making a sauce. Season the chicken while cooking with salt and pepper and if liked add a bit of onion. Skim the fat and reserve one-fourth cupful, add one-fourth cupful of flour and cook till well browned; add salt and pepper if needed and two cupfuls of broth. Serve the chicken on a chop plate surrounded with fritters. To make the broth for the sauce use the chopped cooked giblets, neck and pinions with the parboiled skinned feet. Cook these in cold water about two hours in water to cover.

Corn Fritters.— Beat two egg yolks, add one cupful of chopped canned corn, half a teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one cupful of flour. Fold in the whites of the eggs beaten very stiff. Take up the mixture in a tablespoon and with a second spoon mold it into a compact ball, then drop into hot fat. Turn while frying; drain on soft paper.

Nellie Maxwell

Some New Paris Ideas in Gowns

Premet Model Represents All That Is Original and Novel in World of Dress.

CANES AND GAUNTLET GLOVES

Added Features of Louis XV Outfit Are Said to Be Practical, Except for Formal Events or Evening Wear.

Here are two sketches of a costume which may truthfully be called "the newest of the new," writes a leading Paris fashion correspondent. It is a Premet model and it represents all that is original and novel in the Paris world of dress. Here you have the true Louis XV outline. A robe made of taffetas in two shades of peacock blue, mounted over a black lace underdress and finished with a plain, tight-fitting corsage.

This corsage fastens, almost invisibly, down the back and it is important to observe that the neck opening is quite unexpected. In front it is cut

Robe of Taffeta in Two Shades of Blue.

round while at the back there is a peak, ending in a small bow. This is one of Premet's new ideas and this particular model has had a great success. It will be copied widely and in many different materials.

You will see that the skirt is made in two parts, one side in pale blue silk and the other in a darker shade. The corsage is in the light color, with cuffs of darker blue. Absolutely no trimming is introduced on the corsage. This is an idea which is generally followed by the leading dressmakers of the Rue de la Paix. Nowadays one rarely sees an elaborately trimmed bodice, and many of the more expensive models are plain, as indicated in the sketch.

It is very important to realize that these fitted corsages are worn over what may be called "a natural corset;" that is to say, there is no indication of a small waist, the outline is intentionally boyish and for this reason it is youthful. If you have seen the jackets worn by French fencing masters you will realize at once the effect which our great dressmakers wish to obtain.

Stiffened at the Sides.

The Premet model was slightly stiffened at the sides, right on the hips, and the silken material was gathered at the waist. The corsage was separate, though it looked as though it were attached to the skirt.

These fitted bodices are going to be immensely fashionable. They need to be perfectly cut and fitted, otherwise they are far from becoming. I have seen them in silk jersey-cloth, worn over skirts of silk or fine serge and the combination was highly successful.

With the new Louis XV dresses long, very thin canes will be carried and gauntlet gloves worn. This is going to be a picturesque winter, but in reality the new styles are quite practical, except for evening gowns, and those of the more ceremonious order; we do not find many pannier dresses shown in the Rue de la Paris; the Louis XIV and Louis XV outlines are much in evidence, but now that we have settled down a little the ultra-sensational models seem to have disappeared.

The new Louis XV bodices can be fastened at the back, at one side or directly in front. In each case the fastening is made as invisible as possible, unless a close row of small buttons be introduced. Premet is using a great deal of taffetas, plain and shot; but indeed the same thing may be said of all the other famous dressmakers of Paris. It is the year of taffetas.

Chez Redfern recently saw a wonderful wrap made of moleskin-picked skins—which was lined with rose Dubarry brocade and finished with an enormous collar of mink. The combination of fur was unexpected but very successful. Mink is to the fore for every possible purpose. It is indeed the fur of the year.

Mink barrel-wraps are in great demand, and the linings are always an important point. The loveliest brocades are used for this purpose, and also shot taffetas with irregular designs worked in fine silks, or striped taffetas with hand-embroideries running down certain of the lines. Linings are once more of vital importance. It is now so much the fashion to wear handsome wraps at restaurant teas or afternoon dances, throwing them off carelessly over the back of a chair, that it is really necessary to give close consideration to the linings.

Musquash is more fashionable than ever and it is often combined with mink—in collar form—or with kolinsky. For young girls an entire wrap of musquash is considered more correct than one trimmed with another fur, and, as a matter of fact, a big, loose wrap or circular cape made entirely of musquash is a particularly youthful garment.

I have seen wonderful capes which were arranged entirely in graduated flounces and made of astrakhan or moleskin. It is easy to understand that such mantles need to be most carefully cut and fitted; otherwise they would look very heavy. One model, created for the Paris stage, was made of broadtail with a narrow border of squirrel at the edge of each shaped flounce; the cape was circular and the lining was gray satin, finely hand-painted in Japanese style.

Short Barrel Wraps for Girls.

Our girls will wear short barrel wraps when going to dance teas or long cape wraps if a specially dainty frock is to be worn. Now that afternoon entertainments are so fashionable it is most convenient to have smart wraps which are so warm that they can be worn, comfortably, over crepe de chine or chiffon dresses.

Fichu-capes in fur are novel and practical. I have seen them in squirrel—one of the most fashionable short-haired furs of the year—and also in musquash and ermine. One model, worn by Robinne at an afternoon concert, was made of the latter fur. There were no tails and the fichu ends were finished with broad black moire ribbons, tied in a big loose bow at the back.

The fichu was crossed in front and it boasted a high Medici collar, which made an ideal frame for Robinne's lovely face. Short, straight ties—very wide and supple—are fastened in front with laced ribbons. Other models are fastened with big fur buttons and silken loops. Cecile Sorel has introduced a short shawl in ermine, which gave a curiously old world aspect to its wearer.

This shawl was only long enough to cover the hips, and it was worn quite carelessly, thrown open in front and gathered up over the arms, just as our great-grandmothers used to wear their cashmere shawls.

Hand-Painted Flowers on Hats.

I have seen a great many hand-painted flowers on the new millinery; there is a special preparation which makes them comparatively rainproof and the colors are very lovely. Kid is used for all sorts of unexpected purposes: for painted and embroidered

Back View of the Popular Blue Taffeta Model.

handbags, for waistcoats, cuffs, hat crowns, collars on tailored suits and so on. Embroidered kid waistcoats are shown in some of the very best ateliers.

Waistcoats with elaborate buttons are demanding constant attention. It is the moment of waistcoats and never have I seen more lovely buttons than those shown at the present moment. One of the successful novelties takes the form of triangular buttons made of ivory and inset with tiny steel facets, and flat ivory buttons rimmed in jet. A valuable set of six buttons is considered an ideal present for a bride or for a favorite niece on her birthday.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner © by the Author

BROWNIE'S SECOND CALL.

"I was going to tell you," said Daddy, "of a second call Billie Brownie made, this time on a little girl. You know he was making all his New Year's calls ahead of time, as he was going to give a party on New Year's day and naturally he wanted to be on hand at his own party.

"So Billie Brownie decided his second call would be on a little girl who had spent hours and hours going to bed because she had been looking at herself in her mirror, smiling at herself and saying: 'Yes, you've overheard a number of grown-ups say you were pretty.'

"'Good evening,' said Billie Brownie, as he walked in, flung his brown pointed cap to the floor and perched on the end of the bed.

"'Good evening,' said the little girl, whose name was Carrie.

"'So you're pretty, eh?' asked Billie Brownie.

"'Folks say so,' Carrie answered promptly.

"'Well, I believe it is true,' said Billie Brownie, 'you are a pretty little girl. And what else are you, too?'

"'What else?' asked the little girl.

"'Yes, what else?' asked Billie Brownie.

"'Well, isn't that enough?' asked Carrie.

"'It may be for you,' said Billie Brownie, 'but it wouldn't be for most.'

"'Yes, it is enough for me, I think,' Carrie said. 'And when I grow up I shall always look just so. I shall dress right in the style.'

"'And often be most uncomfortable?' asked Billie Brownie.

"'What will it matter if I am in style?' asked Carrie.

"'Not at all,' said Billie Brownie, 'if you care mostly for that, but just suppose you wanted to play tennis or ball and the fashion said you must wear too tight skirts, I suppose you would prefer the fashionable skirt to the game of tennis.

"'And if fashions said that you should wear high heels and pointed toes you'd give up long walks so as to be fashionable?

"'You'd fuss and fume and spend hours getting dressed and seeing that each curl was in place and that your

"What Else Have You?"

face was looking as pretty as could be. And you'd protect it against the wind—and miss lots of fun and you'd see that it wasn't shiny—and you'd be afraid of good old healthy Mr. Sun.

"'You'd take such care to make your face look lovely that it wouldn't look nearly so lovely as though you left it to good Mr. Wind and Mr. Sun to look after.

"'And you'd be constantly thinking of your clothes and not having any fun at all.'

"'Gracious,' said Carrie, 'I hadn't really thought of the fun I'd miss. I was thinking that I would be a real lady, and a very fashionable one, and look very lovely all the time.'

"'Because they all said you were pretty,' Billie Brownie said. 'Well, so you are, but you'll have a conceited, silly expression if you think of nothing but your looks, and then folks will say: "How pretty Carrie is, but she has a perfectly uninteresting face."'

"'How dreadful,' said Carrie. 'I had thought my greatest ambition in the world would be to look stylish and fine when I grew up. I'd forgotten about the fun I'd miss.'

"'You can look well, and all of that,' said Billie Brownie, 'and everyone will be pleased, but when you think of style alone—gracious how silly the face becomes then! Anyone could see that was all you were thinking of. You had vain thoughts, not ambitions, Carrie, my dear,' Billie Brownie continued.

"'But I'll show you just what you would miss if you only thought of style and beauty. We're giving a New Year's party—I'm giving it, as a matter of fact, and I shall let you have a peep at it—yes, I'll draw the curtain which hides us from the eyes of people, and you'll see the fun. And you'll see, too, that fun is far more important than style.

"'And so, Carrie, you'll see that it's good sense to have fun and you'll think how foolish it is to be vain and think of vain things.

"'And if you think too much of your prettiness you'll not notice that all your other qualities, such as good sense and a sweet disposition and all may leave you when you aren't looking.'"

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Godden Tells How It May be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared." — Mrs. M. GODDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

Such annoying symptons as heat flashes, nervousnsss, backache, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.

COLD ON CHEST AND SORE THROAT ENDED OVERNIGHT

You Get Action with Mustarine—It Drives Out Pain in Half the Time it Takes other Remedies — It's the Quickest Pain Killer on Earth.

Stops coughing almost instantly; ends sore throat and chest colds over night. Nothing like it for neuralgia, lumbago, neuritis and to speedily drive away rheumatic pains and reduce swollen joints.

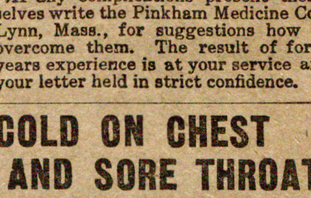
Mustarine is the original non-blistering prescription that takes the place but is 10 times as efficient as Grandmother's old-fashioned mustard plaster. Use it for sprains, strains, bruises, sore muscles, stiff neck, swellings, sore, painful or frosted feet and chilblains. Be sure it's Begy's Mustarine in the yellow box.

S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

STOPS PAIN MUSTARINE CANNOT BLISTER

Better Than Pills—For Liver Ills

The reason



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Use E-Z STOVE POLISH
Ready Mixt — Ready to Shine
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FRECKLES POSITIVELY REMOVED by Dr. Berry's Freckle Ointment—Your druggist or by mail, 50c. Free book. Dr. C. H. Berry Co., 2675 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

A Limit.

"Don't you like his breezy manner?"

"Sure, but I'd like it better if he didn't blow so."

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Probably.

"Lately my husband has taken to walking in his sleep."

"The high car fares, I suppose."

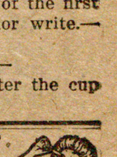
Cuticura for Pimply Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum.—Adv.

Seven hundred thousand of the first draft could neither read nor write.—Coffman.

There is many a slip after the cup touches the lip.

Use MURINE Night and Morning and Keep Your Eyes Clean—Clear and Healthy



Write for Free Eye Care Book Murine Co. Chicago, U.S.A.

COMPOST PILE IS FERTILE SOURCE OF VALUABLE MATERIAL FOR PLANT FOOD

First Step in Composting Manure.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

According to the United States department of agriculture specialists, the compost pile is a fertile source of valuable material for replenishing the plant food supplies of the soil. Proper utilization of the compost saves much fertilizing material which ordinarily is wasted on the average farm. The expense of making the compost heap is slight as compared with the fertilizing value of the resultant material.

Compost Heap Essential.

The essentials of the compost heap are to equip it with a water-tight foundation by puddling clay. This is done by spreading the clay 10 to 12 inches thick and then moistening and trampling it thoroughly. A framework of logs or lumber should be built up around the pile and increased in height as the compost heap is built higher.

Building Compost Pile.

A layer of leaves, straw, grass, or even weeds, about 18 inches in depth, should be placed over the clay foundation. Above this a layer of manure 5 or 6 inches deep should be distributed, and if raw rock phosphate is available, from 50 to 80 pounds should be scattered broadcast over the manure. Then another layer of manure should be added and the process continued. It is essential to keep the pile of refuse moist by sprinkling it frequently. It is also necessary to keep the compost heap well packed and tramped. Ordinarily it takes about a year for the stable refuse in a compost heap to rot sufficiently for use, when it should be spread on the land in the late fall.

Manure Thoroughly Rotted.

The fundamental value of the compost pile comes from the fact that the manure is thoroughly rotted and its plant food content is in excellent condition for immediate soil use when applied to the fields, while during its period of decomposition it is maintained in excellent condition to resist leaching and weathering.

CUTTING TREES IN WOODLOT

Farmer Should Pick Out Those Whose Removal Would Be of Benefit to Remaining Ones.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Trees well suited for fuel and whose removal will be of benefit to the remaining stand of trees in the woodlot are:

Sound, dead trees, both standing and down.

Trees diseased or seriously injured by insect attacks, or those extremely liable to such injury, such as chestnut in the region subject to blight, or birch in the gypsy-moth area; badly fire-scarred trees.

Crooked trees and large-crowned short-boled trees which will not make

An Old Woodlot Which Is Grazed—Very Little Grass and No Young Timber.

good lumber and which are crowding or overtopping others.

Trees which have been overtopped by others, stunting their growth.

Slow-growing trees crowding fast-growing species of equal value, provided they are not themselves suited for a higher use, as, for example, slow-growing white oak.

BIG ADVANTAGE IN CATTLE

Animals Assimilate Large Quantities of Roughage and Waste Feeds and Aid Fertility.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the chief advantages in keeping cattle is that they assimilate large quantities of roughage and waste feeds and carry them to market themselves in a more concentrated form. The farmer is thus saved the labor of marketing bulky farm products, and the fertility remains on the farm.

BENEFITS OF FARM ANIMALS

Profitable Work Furnished During Winter Season—Remunerative Labor Distributed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The keeping of farm animals furnishes profitable work during the winter, when other work is less pressing and when they require most care. This distributes remunerative labor throughout the year more evenly than otherwise would be possible.

MONTHS OF HEAVY HARVESTS

September Is Most Prolific, Having High Percentages for Many Important Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are some months in which more than one-half of the national crop is harvested. June barely misses being such a month for strawberries. In July 52, 53, and 58 per cent of the entire harvest is performed for barley, oats, and raspberries, and 72 and 74 per cent for rye and timothy hay. August is almost devoid of a harvest of more than one-half of the total, and the list has only timothy seed, with 54 per cent of the entire harvest. September, on the other hand, is most prolific of such harvests. The percentages representing sorghum for sirup, tobacco, clover seed, dry beans, and flaxseed are 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56. The high fractions are 64, 65, and 67 per cent for hops, buckwheat, and cranberries. Last of all is October's harvest of sugar beets, 56 per cent of the whole harvest, according to the bureau of crop estimates.

PERSONAL VISIT TO MARKET

Shipper Will Be More Than Repaid in Picking Up Many Important Little Details.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A personal visit to the market which the shipper patronizes will more than repay expenses, for points which seem trivial to him are often very important to dealers, and the producer should get the proper market perspective. Such a visit enables the grower to get into personal touch with the distributors, to select a reliable representative, to learn the difficulties under which the car-lot receiver labors, and to appreciate the problems with which he is constantly confronted.

ELIMINATE ALL SCRUB SIRES

Suggested That Census of All Animals Be Taken to Aid Campaign for Better Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That officals in every stock-raising county in the country should take a census of the sires in their respective territories, so that the elimination of scrub sires may be carried on systematically, is a suggestion which has been made recently on behalf of various live stock interests as a result of the agitation for better sires instituted by the United States department of agriculture.

STOP TUBERCULOSIS IN HOGS

Prevention Lies in Pasteurization of Milk Fed to Animals and Cooking Various Feeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Prevention of tuberculosis in hogs lies in the pasteurization of milk fed to hogs, especially that from creameries, and in allowing hogs to feed behind adult cattle only when the cattle have passed the tuberculin test; also in thoroughly cooking all garbage, offal, or carcasses before they are fed to hogs.

PEKIN IS MOST VALUABLE DUCK

This Variety Fills Bill With Utility Dealers Better Than Any Other Breed.

YOUNG FOWLS GROW RAPIDLY

There Is Always Good Demand for Birds at Profitable Prices—Feathers Are Abundant and of Valuable Texture.

Anyone who cares to investigate the question of value in the different breeds of ducks for practical purposes—that is, ducks that possess real market value—should read the history of some of the immense duck farms about Long Island, in New York state, which are so frequently illustrated and written up in the leading poultry journals.

It would seem from the pictures shown, and the articles given, that there is no thought given to any other breed of ducks for their purposes by these utility breeders than the Pekin ducks. This variety seems to fill the bill with them all the way through, which, no doubt, is really the case, for the Pekin stands at the head of all ducks when it comes to real market value. We have bred them and know something about them, says a writer in an exchange. The young stock grow fast and soon reach a marketable size, and the percentage of loss in raising them is very small.

Pekin Is Good Layer.

We do not believe in the duck that lays like a Leghorn hen. We have read of her, but we never owned such a duck, regardless of breed. For a certainty the Pekin duck does not lay as many eggs in a year as a Leghorn hen, but that does not detract from her value, for she does lay enough

Pekin Ducks About Seven Weeks Old in Fattening Pen.

eggs in the first four or five months of the year to enable her keeper to raise and market several dollars' worth of young ducks from her eggs. These young ducks have size and weight, and may be made fat and juicy before marketing, which is always done by the big duck raisers in the East, and this is why they raise ducks of the Pekin variety for the market. This can be done as well, and there is always a ready and profitable market for such ducks.

Three Features of Value.

There are really three features of value in the Pekin duck. One is her eggs to be converted into young ducks as suggested. The other is her feathers, which are abundant and of a soft texture and valuable in the market, and she may be picked at least twice a year. The third point of value is when the duck herself is fattened and marketed.

Pekin ducks are great foragers, and with favorable surroundings, such as a pond or other water source, and grass to range over, they will pick up in this way more than half of their food. It is true they may be raised under less favorable conditions, but at less profit and with more care and work.

HIGH VALUE OF BUTTERMILK

Until Recently It Was Considered Waste in Creamery Business—Now in Demand.

Years ago buttermilk was considered a waste in the creamery business and thousands of pounds of it were poured into sewers. More recently its great value has been discovered as human and animal food, both as whole buttermilk and in such forms as buttermilk cheese, condensed buttermilk and powdered buttermilk.

BETTER CROPS NEXT SEASON

Farmer Should Plow Under Vegetable Matter to Enrich Soil—Humus Is Indispensable.

Every pound of vegetable matter turned now will be a pound more for better crops next year. Humus is indispensable to fertile soil. Those who plow early and turn under vegetable matter will be storing up fertility.

WOODLOTS SAVE COAL

Many farms are well equipped for supplying the fuel which is needed for cooking purposes and thus saving coal. A large per centage of these farms contain timber which has received little or no attention. Most of these areas would yield an abundance of firewood and yet leave the woodlots in even better condition than before the cutting was made. The removal of dead, decaying or otherwise defective material from the woodlot would not only serve as a source of fuel, but would leave the remaining timber in better condition for increased growth.

PLOW AND CULTIVATE TO KILL JUNE BUGS

Beetles Are Parents of White Grub, Harmful to Corn.

It Takes Three Years for One of Insects to Develop From Egg Which Is Deposited in Meadows and Sometimes in Cornfields.

(By CHARLES C. WENTZLER.)

Have you ever seen the so-called June bug buzzing around an electric light or seen them swarm on the sidewalk in the gray of a spring morning?

They are a big, dark-brown beetle and at night when they bump against the window panes or fly thumping against the ceiling make you crawl and hunt for the broom.

These blundering, awkward beetles, of which the chickens and birds are so fond, are the parents of the corn pest known as the "white grub" which feeds on the roots of the plants and destroys them.

Millions of them are destroyed in spring by hungry birds and myriad others go down to death in swarming around the arc lights of a city. They are so sensitive to light that a flame, miles away, will attract them.

It takes three years for one of these beetles to develop from the egg. The beetles deposit their eggs in meadows and sometimes in cornfields. The tiny grubs which emerge from the eggs develop into thick, fleshy, white grubs which are also much sought for by birds. When matured they are fully one and one-half inches long.

Luckily for Mr. Beetle, the grub spends most of his three years in the soil out of the reach of enemies. Different beetles, however, are completing their growth every year and so we have the June bug with us each spring.

All corn is apt to suffer from them but owing to the habit of the beetle in depositing its eggs in meadows, corn that is planted in newly turned sod is more apt to suffer from these pests. The best way to destroy them is to plow and cultivate so that their natural food is destroyed and they are starved to death before planting the field. Some farmers let the chickens follow the plow and destroy hundreds of them in this way.

SUNFLOWER TO MAKE BUTTER

Novel Experiment to Be Conducted at Kansas Agricultural College With Noxious Plant.

"Sunflower butter" may become a popular trade name as a result of an experiment running at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Bossy is to be given a diet of sunflower silage for a number of weeks, a close record of her milk production being kept during the test. If she does better, or as well, as sister cows who are subsisting on sorghum or corn silage, college experts believe that the status of the sunflower, Kansas' most persistent weed, will be changed to that of one of the state's most useful plants.

A silo at the experiment station has been filled with the common wild sunflower, the state flower and inspiration of Kansas poets. The feeding test will be started in the near future.

Dairymen are hopeful that sunflowers may prove of value in making butter as well as poetry.

VALUE OF MELILOTUS PLANT

Heretofore Regarded as Weed and Nuisance Is Now Hailed as Important Farm Crop.

Sweet clover, otherwise known as melifotus or bee clover, has been commonly regarded as a weed and a nuisance, but experiments made by practical farmers to determine its adaptability to various climates, its feeding value and its effect upon the soil, have shown it to be an important farm crop.

It thrives in great extremes of temperature and grows readily in soils too poor for alfalfa and where other grasses failed to produce a crop.

INCREASE INCOME FROM LAND

When Saved and Applied to Soil Manure Is Valuable Waste Product—Aids Fertility.

Farm manure is a valuable waste product when saved and applied to the soil. Richer soils are needed to produce larger crops and at less cost. More barnyard manure will enrich the soil and thus increase the income from the farm.

PEACE! PEACE!

Peace is the key-tone of Christmastime. "Peace, good health, many happy returns of the day" is the wish of many old Christmas carols. Good health is the gist. Let us keep the peace with our intestines by the help of Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine, which banishes the constipation, poor appetite, headaches, etc. For colds and coughs, which are now in season, Triner's Cough Sedative is the best remedy. If your tonsils are swollen, gargle with Triner's Antiputrin! In case of chilblains, neuralgia and rheumatism Triner's Liniment gives the quickest relief. Your dealer has all these remedies in stock. You will get there also the beautiful Triner's Wall Calendar, 1920, free (or for 10c from us by mail). Joseph Triner Company, 1333-43 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.—Adv.

It is easy to expect others to set a good example.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

Constipation invites other troubles which come speedily unless quickly checked and overcome by Green's August Flower which is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. It is a sovereign remedy used in many thousands of households all over the civilized world for more than half a century by those who have suffered with indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, sluggish liver, coming up of food, palpitation, constipation and other intestinal troubles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Try a bottle, take no substitute.—Adv.

Marrying an heiress is one kind of safety match.

"Cold In the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Many a girl after visiting a drug store appears in the pink of condition.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Cupid is a great court favorite.

112 Millions used last year to KILL COLDS

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture.

At All Drug Stores

Bad Sickness Caused by Acid-Stomach

If people only realized the health-destroying power of an acid-stomach—of the many kinds of sickness and misery it causes—of the liver it literally wrecks—they would guard against it as carefully as they do against a deadly plague. You know in an instant the first symptoms of acid-stomach—pains of indigestion; distressing, painful bloat; sour, gassy stomach belching; food repeating; heartburn, etc. Whenever your stomach feels this way you should lose no time in putting it to rights. If you don't, serious consequences are almost sure to follow, such as intestinal fermentation, autointoxication, impairment of the entire nervous system, headache, biliousness, cirrhosis of the liver; sometimes even catarrh of the stomach and intestinal ulcers and cancer.

If you are not feeling right, see if it isn't acid-stomach that is the cause of your ill health. Take EATONIC, the wonderful modern stomach remedy. EATONIC Tablets quickly and surely relieve the pain, bloat, belching, and heartburn that indicate acid-stomach. Make the stomach strong, clean and sweet. By keeping the stomach in healthy condition so that you can get full strength from your food, your general health steadily improves. Results are marvelously quick. Just try EATONIC and you will be as enthusiastic as the thousands who have used it and who say they never dreamed anything could bring such marvelous relief.

So get a big 50-cent box of EATONIC from your druggist today. If not satisfactory return it and he will refund your money.

EATONIC FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

Cuticura Soap Ideal for the Complexion

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

THE FAR WEST

The Olympic Peninsula. Maximum temperature 89; minimum 10 above zero. Highest and lowest in ten years. Rainfall at Port Townsend average ten years 19 inches. Ideal country for Fruit, Dairying and Vegetables. The home of contentment. Best of schools. For particulars address

COMMERCIAL CLUB, Port Townsend, Wash.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N.Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

GREAT FORTUNES IN OIL LEASES—If you have $50 buy N. Louisiana Oil Leases. Mammoth gushers. Great excitement. Write Reliable Leasing Syndicate, Ruston, La.

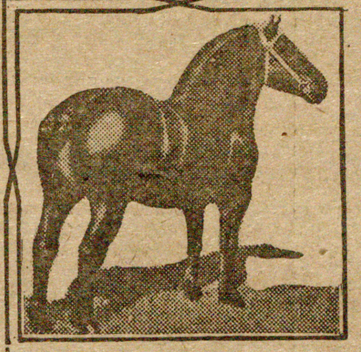
W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 52--1919.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY BRINGS SURE RELIEF

For 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has enabled suffering humanity to withstand attacks of kidney, liver, bladder and stomach troubles and all diseases connected with the urinary organs, and to build up and restore to health organs weakened by disease. These most important organs must be watched, because they filter and purify the blood; unless they do their work you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, pains in the loins and lower abdomen, gravel, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago all warn you of trouble with your kidneys. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are the remedy you need. Take three or four every day. The healing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and drives out the poisons. New life and health will surely follow. When your normal vigor has been restored continue treatment for a while to keep yourself in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Don't wait until you are incapable of fighting. Start taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied with results. But be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL and accept no substitutes. In three sizes. Sealed packages. At all drug stores.



B. A. THOMAS' STOCK REMEDY

For Horses, Cattle and Sheep

A Tonic, Laxative and Conditioner

Destroys Worms

Mr. Stockman, you want results when you use a stock remedy. That's what you get when you use B. A. THOMAS' STOCK REMEDY. We guarantee you to be satisfied.

B. A. THOMAS' POULTRY REMEDY

Assists in moulting. Specific for bowel trouble and other diseases in fowls. Egg producer.

"SAVES THE BACON"

A Tonic, Laxative, Worm Expeller and Conditioner.

FARRIS' COLIC REMEDY THE EASY WAY

No drenching. A child can give it

Six doses 60c. Results guaranteed

J. L. Nichols & Co., of Lake City, Ark. writes: We have used B. A. THOMAS' REMEDIES for the past fifteen years, and do not hesitate to say they do all they claim.

OLD KENTUCKY MANUFACTURING CO., PADUCAH, KY.
INCORPORATED

Coughs Grow Better surprisingly soon, throat inflammation disappears, irritation is relieved and throat tickling stops, when you use reliable, time-tested

PISO'S

This Winter

Your spare time can be profitably spent assisting home owners in their fruit and flower selections and being liberally paid for this service. We have a position for you. Write us for full particulars.

CHASE BROS. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE ROCHESTER NURSERIES

CHRISTMAS PROGRAM WELL ATTENDED.

The Christmas program rendered by the little folks of the St. John's Evangelical Sunday school and the young people was an exceptionally fine one. Two beautiful and impressive tableaux were given by the Senior Girls, "The Holy City" and "Silent Night, Holy Night."

The "White Gift Christmas" was observed again this year by the Sunday school with increasing interest and larger giving in self, service and substance. "What does it do?" It makes Christmas what it should be, a giving and not a getting time. It directs attention from self to others. It turns away from the foolish Santa Claus type to the Christ child, the King.

It teaches the needs of the needy, orphans, aged and gives opportunity to meet the needy with gifts. One learns that such gifts should be given in the name of the King, whose birthday we celebrate. It increases the joy of Christmas for "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

A cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend all our services. Let us register our interest in the Christ child by being found in the house of God.

We extend to each and every one the best wishes for the Christmas season and may you now all have in the true sense of the word, a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

The annual congregational meeting will be held Friday, January 2, 1920, at 10 a. m.

Sunday after Christmas German services as usual at 10:30 a. m., English services at 7:30 p. m. New Year's eve English services at 7:30 p. m. New Year's day, German services at 10:30 a. m.

WILLIAM KREIS, Pastor.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

for Good Reliable footwear of various kinds. We can supply you with rubber footwear especially in 1, 2, 4 and 6 buckle arctics.

FRED LEPPLA

DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

Frankfort, Ill.

Tinley Park Notes

NOTICE

If you wish to save $5 read this: There is a state law compelling motorist to stop before crossing railway tracks where a stop sign is displayed of which few people have heard.

It looks as though the village of Posen at 143 Street and Western Avenue need a little cash since the roads are not good for the motorcycle cop they stop and fine those who fail to stop at crossings. It cost me $5 to find this out but keep it in mind so you will not be the next one.

E. C. MOSS, Tinley Park, Ill.

C. Goebel & Son are having an unprecedented demand for soft drinks since the saloons went out and in order to take care of this increase of business they have just received a carload of bottles. They have also purchased other bottling equipment.

BIG MASQUERADE

The first prize masquerade of the season will be held at Saenger Hall, Jan. 10 by the Tinley Park M. W. A.

FORMER BANK CASHIER ON VISIT

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leiss of Roundup, Montana are visting in Mokena with relatives. Mr. Leiss was formerly cashier of the Mokena State Bank.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

By taking out a life insurance policy so that the future welfare of your family is protected thruout the year.

CENTRAL LIFE INS. CO.,
of Ottawa
H. J. Lambrecht, Frankfort

THE BEST NEW YEAR GIFT

is insurance on your own LIFE. Why not give your wife and children a policy your own LIFE and it may be your only saving at your old age. Why not take out that policy today? Tomorrow may be too late.

Lutheran Int. INSURANCE CO.
Fred Goebel, Agt., Tinley Park.

Texas Bat Roost.

The municipal bat roost and the ordinance prohibiting the destruction of the little animals were introduced in San Antonio, Texas, by a local doctor several years ago. The city has since enjoyed such gratifying immunity from mosquitoes and malaria that the doctor's fame has gone abroad. He has now been invited by the Italian government to establish a "battery" in that country, and by the British to experiment with his idea in India. The insufferable heat and prolonged rains of the latter country often make the mosquito nuisance a serious menace to national health.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Tomorrow.

A movement to abolish tomorrow is now in order. Among all the things that cause trouble to humanity in general, tomorrow is probably the worst offender. Nothing happens tomorrow in just the way we expect, and in most cases dread. The time we spend in wondering what tomorrow will do, and in worrying about it in advance, if applied to today, would fortify us against the unexpected more than anything else. Tomorrow is the most uncomfortable place there is to dwell in. Yet most of us live in it most of the time. —From Life.

Horrow-ble.

Calico Rock Progress (reporting illustrated lecture). "You would be horrow stricken to see some of the pictures that are full of blood and horrow."—Boston Transcript.

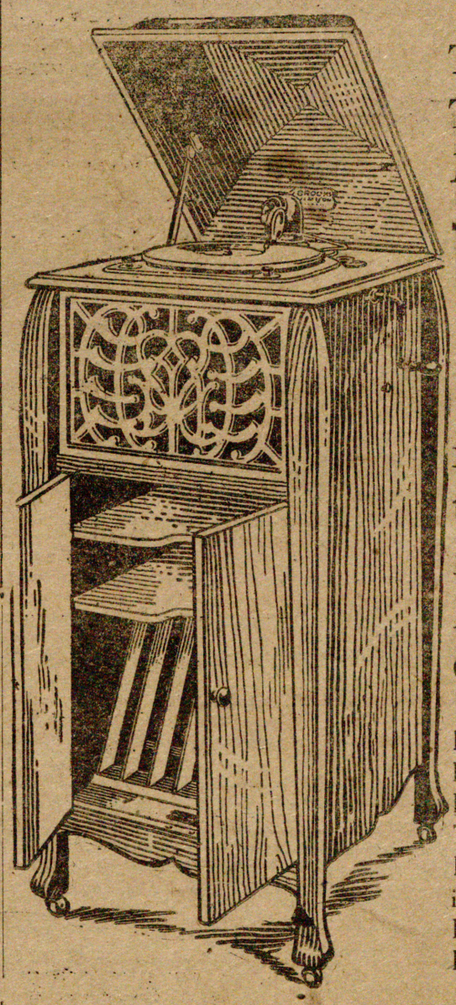
Affinities.

Jennie had several dolls, but she liked to dress the kitten in the dolls' clothes and carry it around, "'Cause," she explained, "her's alive and we have some sympathy together."

WIFE OF POLISH MINISTER

Princess Casimer Lubomirski, wife of the first Polish minister to the United States, who has arrived in Washington with her husband and their four children.

To The Public !



This is the Talking Machine that

Vogt

of Tinley Park

furnished for the News-Bulletin Automobile Contest

For Low Prices, Square Dealing, and Goods of the Highest Quality, Vogt, of Tinley Park, and also the Brooks Automatic Repeating Pnonograph has the Full Approval of the News-Bulletin---The Editor.

An Advance In Auto Prices

An advance in auts prices taking effect January 1, 1920, on all Overland cars. If you are in the market for a car, place your order NOW in order to get the present price. Your order, however, must be in our hands before January 1, 1920.

HEUSNER & MAGER

FRANKFORT, ILL.

Public Sale

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction at his place of residence two miles Southwest of New Lenox on the Interurban Street Car line, four miles south-west of Mokena, on

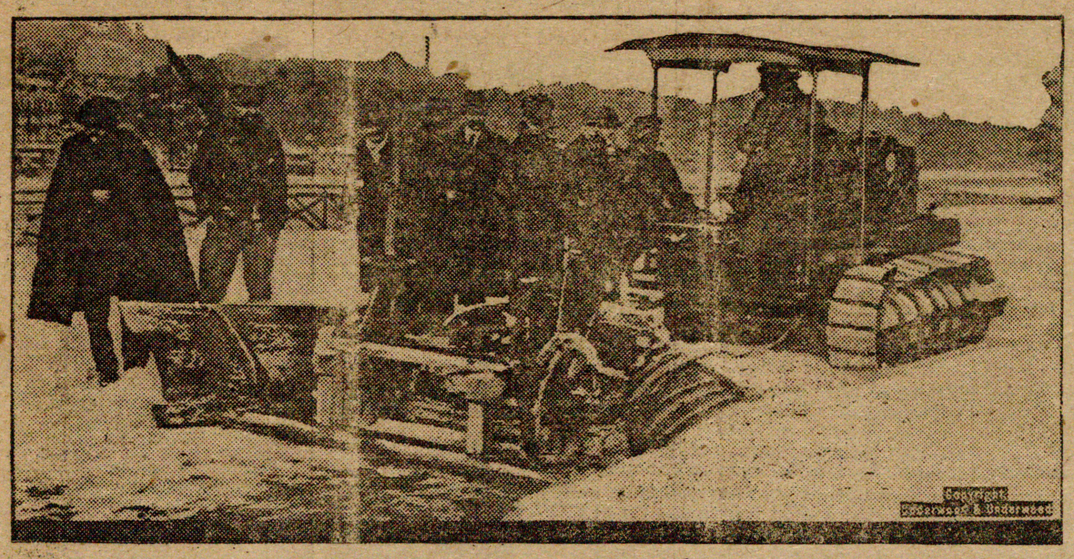
Tuesday, January 6, 1920

commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, a various assortment of Cattle, Horses, Farming Implements, Household Goods etc. The usual terms of Sale will prevail, aud Helmuth will serve lunch.

H. MORIARTY, Auctioneer.
C. ERICKSON, Clerk.

J. W. Mattes

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN PARIS GIVES TRACTOR WORK

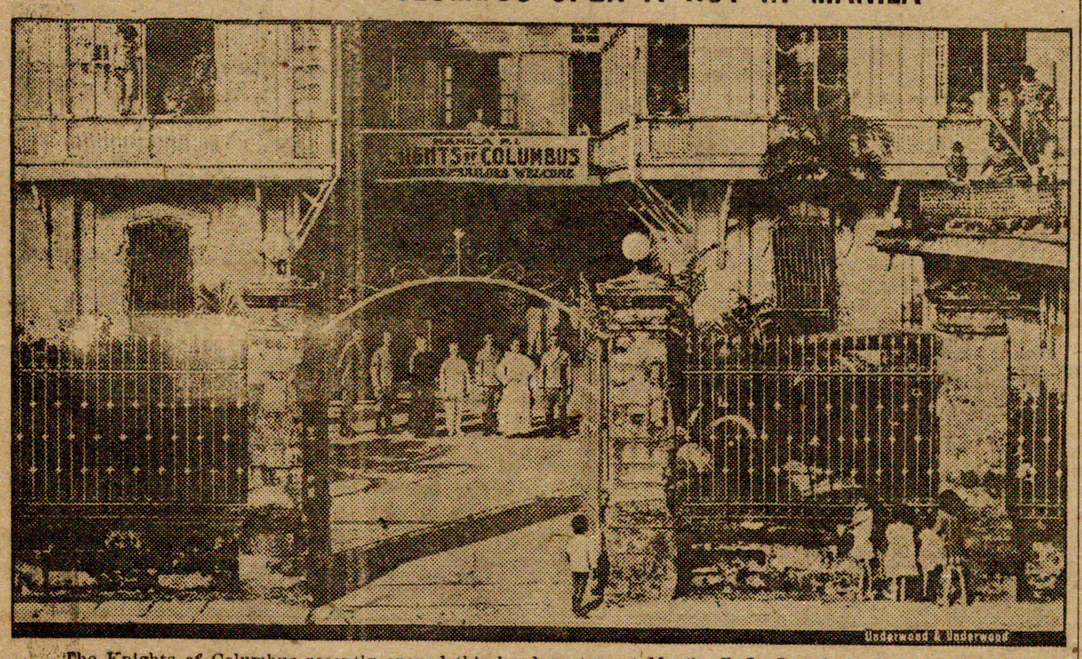


Following a heavy snowstorm in Paris a new snow plow drawn by a Renault tractor was put into commission to clear the walks, with great success.

YELLOWSTONE DEER DRIVEN TO HOUSES FOR FOOD

Severe weather and heavy snow are playing havoc with the deer and other animals of the Yellowstone park. The photograph shows a number of deer that were waiting outside a residence at Fort Yellowstone for food.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OPEN A HUT IN MANILA



The Knights of Columbus recently opened this headquarters at Manila, P. I. It is here that the "Caseys" will endeavor to furnish real Yuletide cheer for the amusement of American soldiers and sailors.

BELGIAN CAFE AND HOME BUILT OF DUGOUT IRON

This "estaminet" or cafe at Ypres was built by the Belgian at left of picture. It is constructed of circular strips of corrugated iron salvaged from war dugouts. The proprietor and his wife live in the rear part of the structure.

The News-Bulletin——Only $2.00 Per Year